ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

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Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell

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FARMERS DO NOT REQUIRE CHILD LABOR

Grange Holds Inexperienced Children Hindrance to Agriculturalists

INVESTIGATION FIRST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Answers to questions sent out to Grange officers throughout the country by the National Child Labor Committee indicate that farmers do not want or need city or town children to help them on the farms. Of the replies received to date, covering 15 States, 62 per cent say unqualifiedly "No," to the question, "Are city children wanted to work in your district?"

Of those who mention the lowest age at which a boy is useful on the farm, 64 per cent say 14 or over. Those who mention the need of children say they are wanted for berry picking or truck gardening, but only 12½ per cent of all the answers say, without qualifications, that children are wanted on the farms.

The conclusions, according to the committee, are that to send school children to farms without careful investigating of the actual need for them in a given district would be foolish and an embarrassment to the farmers, that boys under 14 and girls are not wanted, and that all farm labor must be supervised to avoid waste and inefficiency.

"Personal initiative is the large factor in farm labor that is profitable," says the Michigan Grange Master. "The youngsters are wholly unfamiliar for the most part with farm practice, methods, hours, crops, animals and the rural mind."

An Illinois farmer writes, "City school children would be of no use in this section. Farmers are in need of adult help, 18 years and over."

The Minnesota State Grand Master says: "City boys unless trained are of no use to us. Nearly all the work is carried on by either gas or horsepower, and I find the children do not understand how to drive a horse or handle machinery."

The secretary of the Vermont Grange replies: "Vermont is a dairy State. No children are employed or wanted, to my knowledge."

"We are convinced," says Owen R. Lovejoy, "that the place for the children is in their homes; that they can help much better in school and home gardens, under supervision, and that the farmers are the last people who want an army of inefficient, inexperienced laborers on their hands. The Grange officers show a clear knowledge of the fact that child labor is the most unskilled and uneconomical labor there is. I hope no one will be so foolish as to attempt to send children to the farms in any district without first seeing that the farmers want them, and that they are to be properly safeguarded and supervised."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROMISES EQUAL PAY

Assures National Association that Women Taking Men's Places Will Get Fair Treatment

"Equal pay for equal work" will be adopted by Washington business men, with reference to the women who take the places of men called to military duty. This assurance has come to the National American Woman Suffrage Association from the Washington Chamber of Commerce, among others, in reply to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's recent appeal to 500 Chambers of Commerce for protection of women workers against war-time industrial dangers of long hours and under pay. In her letter, Mrs. Catt urged that "work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the rate of pay," and called attention to the injury to industrial standards resulting from the competition of low-paid women labor. "Through our State and local organizations all over the country and our special committees appointed for the purpose," she continues, "we shall do our utmost to induce women to hold to the proper standards of health and economic well-being." Favorable action has been taken by a number of other Chambers of Commerce over the country.

CHILD LABOR LAW'S REPEAL WAR'S WORST CRIME, SAYS MRS. CATT

Repeal of the national child labor law so that children could replace men called to war would be a crime, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association made this statement, after having been informed that suspension of the law for war purposes was contemplated by some congressmen.

"There has been no crime committed during the war, and there will be no crime committed, greater than would be the repeal of the national child labor law," said Mrs. Catt.

"It required a generation of time and effort to secure it, and its repeal would mean the sacrifice of another generation—the children whom the enemies of that law are lying in wait to exploit.

"After we have passed through such a three-year struggle as has destroyed the manhood of Europe it will be time enough to talk of crowding the children into the ranks of labor made vacant by the demands of military service.

"Let them be filled by men too old for war, but able to do any work that may be required of them. In addition to these men is the great reserve force of women waiting to be called on. Not until the last one of these two classes has been utilized let employers of labor dare lay hands on the children of the nation."

The National League of Women Workers joined in the protest against the contemplated suspension of the law, declaring its willingness to cooperate against any effort to break down labor restrictions guarding the children.

STAND SOLIDLY AGAINST LIQUOR

Quaker City Organization Works for Absolute Prohibition at Every Chance

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An unrelenting campaign against the use of wine and whiskey is being pushed by the Woman Suffrage party of this city. "Suffragists are solid against booze," said Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman, in an interview the other day.

"If the national amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war is not passed by Congress, the suffragists will try to boycott the use of liquor by asking people to pledge themselves to abstain from purchasing or using any form of alcoholic liquor during the term of the war.

"We have just sent a series of telegrams to President Wilson, urging the enactment of legislation to insure nation-wide prohibition, and requesting him to promote by every means in his power the immediate passage of the measure now before Congress. The suffragists are united on this subject. It is the first departure from our national platform of 'Suffrage Only.' We have decided to oppose the liquor traffic because we feel that it is a matter of such vital interest to the country.

"When it comes to a question of booze or bread, there is no doubt where any sensible person stands. All the men and women of my acquaintance have come forward to indorse the movement. Many of them have always been accustomed to a mild use of liquor in their own homes. But they are now strong for prohibition during wartime, because they feel that the efficiency of the nation will suffer if such a measure is not passed."

Mrs. Dunning also said: "I have just come from a fashionable wedding, and in other times it would not have been considered complete without wine. This afternoon the guests were served with mineral water, and they all approved of the change."

WILL LET WOMEN WORK AT NIGHT

Connecticut has at last adopted mothers' pensions, after almost every suffrage State had done so. But the Legislature voted down the bill to forbid night work for women, which was endorsed by the State labor department, the State Consumers' League, and numerous philanthropic and religious interests. It also voted down a bill to raise from 14 to 16 the age at which school children may go to work, and a bill to provide protection against occupational diseases.

"War hysteria" is blamed for defeat of some of these measures.

Speaker Healy is reported as saying that a lot of sheer foolishness has been perpetrated in the name of patriotism. "People have gone crazy over this war business," he said. "It has permeated the Legislature, as it has the whole social and economic scheme, and many crimes have been committed in its name. Here in the House you could drive a jackass in and label it 'war measure' and they'd think it was a Ford automobile."

DEMANDS FOR CLEAN CAMPS GROW

Facts Regarding Army Sent To Mexican Border Last Year Related by Dr. Exner

Many religious organizations are joining with the women's societies in the demand for clean camps.

That army mobilization camps are breeding places for syphilis, and that tens of thousands of young men returning from the camps along the Mexican border brought back the black plague to wreck the lives of innocent women and unborn children, is shown in a pamphlet by Dr. M. J. Exner, published by the American Social Hygiene Association, under the title, "Prostitution in Relation to the Army on the Mexican Border."

According to the statistics compiled by Dr. Exner, the average army mobilization camp, as at present conducted, means the wrecking, both physically and morally, of a large proportion of the young men who attend it.

"During the first 18 months of the war, one of the great powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal diseases contracted of the mobilization camps than in all the fighting at the front," says Dr. Exner.

His final sentence is: "The greatest evil to society results from the shattered ideals, lowered standards, sensualized minds and perverted practices brought into home and society by these young men who represent the cream of the manhood of the nation."

Among the facts brought out by Dr. Exner are these:

1. Commanding and medical officers at the border generally assumed that prostitution is necessary and jeered at the idea that it be abolished. In several camps, the officers established prostitute quarters for their men.

2. In one case, one woman in the active stage of syphilis had had

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THE LESLIE WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMMISSION

The Leslie Suffrage Commission was inaugurated in New York by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Mrs. Raymond Robins and Mrs. Winston Churchill. The Commission assumes the direction of the new suffrage publication, The Woman Citizen, which makes its first appearance June 2.

SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES HOUSE OF COMMONS

After ten days of debate the bill which is to give 6,000,000 British women the right to vote passed the House of Commons, on May 23rd, by a vote of 329 to 40. Sir George Cane, the House secretary, in presenting the bill to the House of Commons for a second reading, said that every addition to suffrage "has made for contentment and stability and after recent events there can be no revival of the class feeling which excluded so many people from the suffrage."

GREAT FOOD PLOT BY MIDDLEMEN

Huge Conspiracy to Boost Prices Brought to Light in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Astounding charges of the existence of a nationwide trust of middlemen, whose operations are said to extend to almost every State in the union, were laid before the Department of Agriculture last week.

The charges, made by a well-known food producer, officials said, are supported by "exceptionally positive information," and apparently establish "beyond doubt" existence of conspiracy to boost prices.

The Department of Justice was

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HOUSE ADVANCES SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Rules Committee Moves Toward Appointment of Special Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition from all Congressmen from the equal suffrage States, asking that a special committee on woman suffrage be provided for in the House, was presented to the House Rules Committee on May 18 by Representative Raker of California, at a hearing called to consider the Raker resolution on the subject.

Representatives Rankin, Raker, Taylor, Keating, Mondell, Hayden, McArthur and O'Shaughnessy spoke for this measure in behalf of their State delegations in Congress. Each represents a suffrage State. Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Helen Gardiner of the National Woman Suffrage Association spoke in behalf of their organization, and presented the written pleas of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association. The National Woman's Party was represented by Miss Anne Martin, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, and Miss Mabel Vernon.

Lacks Authority to Deal With Food Speculators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George M. Anderson of Boston, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of food investigations, speaking last week before the House Agriculture Committee, urged that the Administration's food control legislation be passed promptly. He said that the Government is powerless now to ascertain the amount of food held by speculators and in storage houses.

Mr. Anderson said with emphasis: "Something must be done. That a social and political upheaval is threatened cannot be denied or disregarded. I see the signs of it. Anyone with his ears to the ground knows it. There will be a phenomenon in America, inconsistent with law and order, unless something is done to prevent it."

FOOD WASTAGE ON COLOSSAL SCALE

800,000 Pounds of Spring Vegetables Allowed to Spoil on Purpose

NEW YORK.—President Wilson's plea for food control is emphasized by a shocking example of deliberate food waste reported last week from New York City.

While thousands of children went to school hungry, 800,000 pounds of spring vegetables rotted at the wharves along the Hudson river.

This vast quantity of cauliflower, cabbage, spinach, onions, squash, lettuce and radishes, fresh from Southern farms, was condemned by the health authorities because it had been allowed to spoil by commission men who were desirous of "keeping up prices."

"Not only were the people of New York City the victims," said Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon, "but farmers of the South who sent the produce here lost many thousands of dollars in freight charges and lost labor and money spent to raise the vegetables.

"The commission men look at the matter in this light: 'We can make as much money by selling one basket of vegetables at $1 a basket as we can by selling two baskets at 50 cents each: so why not let the vegetables rot, and maintain a firm market?'

Dillon explained that the commission men will not lose a cent by the destruction of the food "for want of a market." The farmers who sent the vegetables are receiving curt wires from the commission men saying, in effect: "Your shipment rotted at wharves for want of buyers: health authorities condemned entire shipment."

"The action of the commission

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PRESIDENT AIDS WOMEN'S CAUSE

Mr. Wilson Urges Appointment of Special House Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, on May 15, wrote to Chairman Pou of the House Rules Committee, recommending the appointment by the House of a special committee on woman suffrage.

President Wilson's letter was written at the instigation of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York and Mrs. Helen H. Gardiner of Washington, D. C. The President said he heartily approved of such a committee, and thinks it "will be a very wise move of public policy."

COMMITTEE ON RULES HEARS SUFFRAGE CASE

President's Approval of Formation of House Committee Adds Interest to Hearing

JUDGE RAKER REPRESENTS THE WOMEN

The news of the President's avowal of his hearty approval of the formation at this time of a woman suffrage committee for the House, like the one already formed in the Senate, added impetus and importance to the hearing on the formation of a suffrage committee in the Democratic caucus room in the House office building.

Chairman Pou and the rules committee sat at the long conference table, while opposite them, at the reporters' table, Representative Rankin of Montana faced them, sitting with Judge Raker of California, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, and Representatives from Oregon, Rhode Island and other suffrage States. Judge Raker was the official representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's officers present, and ably conducted the proceedings in the restricted time at the committee's disposal. "The idea now is to get this question of the right of woman suffrage recognized by the formation of a suffrage committee in the House," Judge Raker explained, going on to point out that woman suffrage, while a practical question, was not a partisan issue, and was a question already advocated in greater or lesser degree by the several parties.

Mrs. Park in Charge

Because of the unavoidable absence of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at this time owing to their patriotic work for the nation, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National Congressional Committee, and Mrs. Helen H. Gardner were in charge of the officers and members present of the N. A. W. S. A. Mrs. Park explained that the President and Honorary President of the National Association were unfortunately unable to attend the hearing on account of being away on the patriotic service in which they were both engaged. She read, however, Mrs. Catt's recent letter to Speaker Clark, in which Mrs. Catt set forth the necessity, justice and wisdom of forming a suffrage committee in the House, similar to that in the Senate, if for no other reason than because it is now impossible to give the vital question of suffrage due consideration in the lower House. Mrs. Catt wrote feelingly of the nation's need of its women, in this time of stress and danger, and declared that "the women patriots of the United States are loyal, proficient, fearless and ready to do their bit, in any way in which they can best serve their country and their flag." A strong point in Mrs. Catt's letter—and one which undoubtedly had due effect with the members of the committee—was her assertion: "It is a humiliating thing for the patriotic women of America to know that the monarchies of Europe are more just to their women than is the American republic to its women."

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner's short and telling address was both appropriate and timely, and was received with marked approval. She frankly explained that the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association having heard that this committee would not report the bill out, if President Wilson at this time did not wish any, but war measures passed, she had written to the President and asked him not to oppose, and his answer had come giving his hearty approval, and declaring he would be pleased if the new suffrage committee for the House should be formed, as he believed it a wise move of public policy.

Rep. Mondell Speaks

Representative Mondell, the stanch friend of womanhood, made a plea for the formation of the suffrage committee. His remarks, and those of Mr. O'Shaunnessy of Rhode Island, Keating of California, Taylor Colorado, Hayden of Arizona and other prominent advocates of woman suffrage, being necessarily abridged on account of the restricted time at their disposal. The members of the delegation from the Woman's Party present were headed by Miss Anne Martin. She stated that the Woman's Party was largely composed of women voters, and her organization realized that votes for women was the paramount issue of the day. She was followed by Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the admiral, and Miss Mabel Vernon.

Did Not Approve Picketing

At the close of the hearing, Representative Harrison from Mississippi, a member of the committee,

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RAISE THOUSANDS FOR NEW YORK TROOPS

At Plattsburg there is a Y. M. C. A. unit that has an unusual history, in that the money to run it was contributed entirely by women. When the suffragists who belong to the New York City Woman Suffrage Party were enduring their four-hour wait to fall in line in the Wake-up America Parade, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the City Party's War Service Committee, enlivened the tedium of the delay by sending messengers around among the prominent suffragists and asking for pledges for the first Y. M. C. A. unit, to be sent out with the New York troops. Mrs. Slade knew that the following Monday there would be a luncheon of prominent business men at the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway, to discuss ways and means of raising $3,000,000 for Y. M. C. A. units for American soldiers. When the women were informed that the unit was a kind of rest and recreation center where the men could find amusement of a refined kind, and where they would be looked after physically, mentally and morally, and when they realized that it was the nearest approach to home influences that the men would have, they contributed generously, and $12,000 was pledged at once. This offer was sent by letter to Mr. William Sloan, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. War Council, and was thankfully received. Thereafter, when a representative of the Y. M. C. A. toured the country in an endeavor to raise the $3,000,000 fund, he mentioned the generous contribution of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, and aroused great interest among other women, who were stimulated to follow so fine an example of patriotism.

The New York City suffragists thereupon resolved that they would supply the money to run the Y. M. C. A. unit at the Niagara Camp also, and to their end they are working assiduously. At present they have $1000 of the $10,000 required. When this sum is completed, the members of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed $22,000 toward war service quietly and quickly, while hundreds of other people are merely talking excitedly and wondering what to do. The units will each have a neat tablet which will read: "Donated by the Woman Suffrage Party."

Members of the War Service Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party include, beside Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Mrs. Alice Parker Hutchins, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Mrs. Louis R. Walzmiller, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Learned Hand, Miss Adelaide Nutting, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Miss V. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Anna Rees Weeks, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. David C. Balch, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins and Miss Elisa McDonald.

GETTING OUT RECORD SCHOOL PRIMARY VOTE BY MILWAUKEE WOMEN

The old plaint that women do not vote even when they have the right was made just once too often for the complacence of the suffragists of the First Ward of Milwaukee. The suffrage situation at Madison, the capital, was bringing out all the time-honored "anti" platitudes. The school election in Milwaukee was about due. A psychological moment was at hand.

Mrs. Charles Babcock, leader of the First Ward suffrage branch, called all her precinct leaders together, with the result that a public meeting was held at which 11 candidates for school directors gave five-minute talks. Over 200 interested persons attended. Questions were put to the speakers concerning policy and conviction on such subjects as sanitation, military training in schools, teaching of foreign languages, etc. It was an occasion which in its democratic nature recalled the spirit which social historians claim made the old town meetings so distinctively institutions of direct representation.

The expenses of engineering the affair were borne by the group of women who conceived the plan.

Getting Women to Primaries

When the meeting was over, a few thorough souls insisted that the effort would be wasted unless it could be followed with an urgent general appeal to the women of the city to go to the primaries. The time was short. The lack of suffrage mobilization was a discouraging factor. But at 12 o'clock that night one enthusiast telephoned to a colleague from whom she had parted half an hour before, after having concluded disconsolately that nothing could be done, and said: "I believe we ought to try it. Let's."

"But where will we get the money? Without an executive meeting?"

"Well, I've thought of that. It would be perfectly legitimate to use my committee funds, since it is a suffrage emergency. And the members of the board approved the

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WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION IS PATRIOTIC

National Officers Give Orders to State Units to Help in Every Possible Way—Gardening and Canning Appeal to Hundreds of Members

W. C. T. U. women from one end of the country to the other are responding to the "call of patriotism" sent out by the national officers to all State Unions, and through them to the 20,000 local unions. Each State W. C. T. U. will particularize in such work as by its location and its resources it is best fitted to carry forward, and will cooperate with other organizations in general and special war activities.

Thoroughly Equipped

The W. C. T. U. has several departments already equipped for emergency service. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Washington, D. C., National Superintendent of Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, gives, in her printed plans, detailed information concerning work for the "boys" called to the colors—the making and filling of comfort bags; the establishment of restrooms at training stations and mobilization camps; what to do for the soldiers and sailors when they entrain and afterwards; how young people and children may help; how to knit vests, mufflers, wristlets, etc.; what supplies to send, and where to send them; religious and social work; how to cooperate with the Red Cross yet use the W. C. T. U.'s own coordinated machinery, etc., etc.

Miss Leila M. Sewall, Boston, National Superintendent of Relief Work, furnishes plans for general relief among the families of enlisted men.

Urges Canning Clubs

The temperance and labor department, Mrs. Lucia Addison, Portland, Ore., National Superintendent, urges the formation of canning clubs and poultry clubs to conserve and increase the food supply. The department has not waited for a war emergency to establish such clubs. One State last year had 2000 girls enrolled in canning clubs, whose combined output meant a net saving of $38,000. The W. C. T. U. is prepared to engage in definite work under the United States Labor Department for the establishment of employment bureaus for women who will be obliged to take the place of men called to the colors.

Americanization

Then the W. C. T. U. last year took up the task of "Americanization." This is promoted especially through its department of work among foreign-speaking people, Mrs. Ella B. Black of Beaverdale, Pa., National Superintendent, and in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Americanization committee of the National Chamber of Commerce. The part of the W. C. T. U. in the work of Americanization of aliens, made more than ever necessary by the war situation, is among the women and children. Mrs. Black is asking that every white-ribboner do at least two things: (1) Establish friendly relations with at least one alien family; (2) induce one non-English speaking woman to speak English. The National W. C. T. U. publishes temperance literature in 20 different languages.

Help in Original Ways

Reports coming every day to headquarters from the various States show that W. C. T. U. women are in no sense "slackers." Besides working in line with the above-named departments they have inaugurated many practical and original ways of answering our country's call. For example, Illinois W. C. T. U. has opened a room in one of the large office buildings in Chicago as a comfort bag clearing house. Material is given out to the women of the county and State, and the bags, when made and filled, are presented to soldiers at Fort Sheridan and to sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Virginia's slogan is, "A garden in every backyard and on every vacant lot." Members have made a house-to-house canvass, leaving at each home a leaflet and a government bulletin. Montana white-ribboners are getting boys to take up farm work as a patriotic duty, and teaching "new Americans" how to be loyal citizens.

Michigan women have a Committee for Patriotic Service. Following suggestions from the State Agricultural College, it is seeking to interest women in the rural districts to undertake the lighter farm tasks and thus release the men for the heavier work of the fields. At their request the superintendent of public instruction circularized all county school commissioners asking them to instruct the teachers to utilize fully the facilities of the agricultural school course. They are proposing a plan of cooperation between country and town women to help in the harvesting and preservation of surplus products.

Oregon Department Encourages Farming

Oregon W. C. T. U., with a vision of the need of providing help for the farmers' wives whose work will be greatly increased by the "back to the soil" movement, is leading in a plan by which girls and women wishing to serve their country by increasing food production may join hands with the farmers' wives in the patriotic task of making two chickens grow where only one grew last year.

From the Union Signal, official organ of the National W. C. T. U. we quote the following suggestions (a few among many) for converting patriotic enthusiasm into practical effort:

"First and foremost given attention to the call of our National W. C. T. U. president to secure the sending by fathers, mothers and influential citizens of telegrams and letters to President Wilson, urging the enactment without delay of a prohibition law as a war emergency measure. It is fitting that 'organized mother-love' should take the lead in these telegraphic petitions for the protection of the boys who are being recruited for the nation's defense, and sent to training camps and mobilization centers in license cities where unspeakable liquor and vice conditions surround them.

"Nail a flag to your hoe, your spade, your rake, and enter heart and soul into the food-growing movement. Read what is being done in other cities and initiate a similar plan in your own community.

"Practice economy in your own domestic affairs. 'Waste in time of peace is a sin, in this time of national stress it is a crime.'

"Let every community and State study the conditions in its vicinity and adapt its service to the needs it has been suggested that packages containing jellies, marmalade, grape juice, games, puzzles, recent magazines, scrapbooks of jokes, songbooks, home papers for home troops, and the campaign edition of The Union Signal would be acceptable. They should be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest army depot quartermaster.

"Apply to your State agricultural college and to the federal department of agriculture for information and instruction.

"Establish community musical societies. This will tend to weld and coordinate the patriotic spirit in both native and foreign-born Americans."

All W. C. T. U. women are asked to pray daily for our country and for other countries, that all may see the true Christian and humanitarian point of view in this world crisis; for the protection of "our boys" from the physical and moral deterioration from drink and vice that follow in the wake of war; for the President and his advisers, that divine wisdom may rule every decision, that lasting peace may speedily come, and the will of the Father of all peoples be done throughout the earth.

TRADE UNIONISTS CONVENE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Women delegates from England, France and Australia are coming to the United States to attend the sixth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., June 4 to 9. Among the delegates will be many women who have been appointed members of the Women in Industry Committee of the National Council of Defense.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League and chairman of the Central Committee on Women's Employment for England and Wales, will represent the English trade unionists. The French trade unionists have chosen Mme. G. Ducheue of Paris as their representative, and Australia plans to send at least one delegate.

COMMITTEE HEARS CASE

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asked if both organizations of suffragists present approved of the picketing of the White House. Judge Baker at once attempted to smooth over matters, but finally the plain question was asked, and Mrs. Park was requested to answer it for the National Association. Rising with flushed cheeks, but in a quiet, dignified manner, she answered simply: "No, the National American Woman Suffrage Association does not approve of it." Later, at the end of the hearing, members of the Women's Party were heard to express their appreciation of the calm and tactful way in which Mrs. Park had handled the difficult question.

Secretary McAdoo has announced the formation of a Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. It is headed by his wife, Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, second daughter of the President. Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Antoinette Funk are members of the new executive board, which also includes Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of Chicago, Mrs. A. J. Miller of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Independence, Kan., Mrs. Frank S. Higginson of Boston, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip of New York.

Liberty Loan Committee

The executive committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan will cooperate with the Women's National Defense Committee.

Notwithstanding the sudden but long-delayed appearance in Washington of summer weather, with Congress in session, and hearings and other important suffrage work in hand, Mrs. Park and resident members at National Headquarters are kept as closely occupied as in the winter. President Wilson has publicly announced that, owing to the war, it will be impossible for him to leave Washington this summer, and from present prospects no end is in sight of the work confronting Congress.

Equal Pay for Women

Mrs. Catt's campaign to obtain the endorsement of trade bodies to the justice of her contention that women workers shall receive equal pay for equal work has already brought a number of favorable replies. More than 500 letters were sent out by Mrs. Catt asking trade bodies to cooperate with the N. A. W. S. A. in seeking to "protect women against excessive overtime and underpay during the industrial pressure incident to war."

Never before in the history of America have women engaged so largely and in so many patriotic activities. Miss Catherine Hughes, daughter of Justice Charles E. Hughes, is "doing her bit" in the girls' army at Wellesley College. Miss Hughes is platoon chief.

Mrs. McAdoo, President Wilson's daughter, has added Red Cross work to her many other efforts. At her suggestion, one of the large central rooms in the Treasury Department, of which her husband is Secretary, has been set aside for the exclusive use of the 500 women clerks who have been enrolled for Red Cross aid. Under her direction, after department hours, they gladly show their active patriotism by making sheets, pillow cases, pajamas and other things for the comfort of the boys in the army and navy.

A small but charming reception was recently given by Representative Rankin at her apartment in the St. Nicholas. Miss Rankin was assisted in receiving her guests by her mother and married sister, who as visiting her, and Miss Leech and Miss Fielgelman, from her home State, her two secretaries and close personal friends, also added to the success of the afternoon. Miss Rankin's pretty apartment was abloom with spring flowers, and few residents of Montana in Washington failed to avail themselves of the invitation to visit their popular young Representative.

A pretty anecdote apropos of the visit of the French commission headed by Marshal Joffre to Washington is being repeated. Accompanying the other famous Frenchmen in General Joffre's party is the debonnair Marquis de Chambrun, the great-grandson of General Lafayette. At the time of the reception of the French commission by the House the Marquis was honored by standing near Mr. Clark's chair, on the steps of the Speaker's rostrum. While in conversation with Representative and Mrs. Linthocum of Baltimore later, in Speaker Clark's office, Mr. Linthicum mentioned that he knew a charming old lady in Baltimore, a Mrs. Ann Pouder, who distinctly remembered the visit to that city of the Marquis' great-grandfather. "She will celebrate her one hundred and tenth birthday next Monday," said Mr. Linthicum. "I am delighted to hear it," exclaimed the great Frenchman. "Will you be so kind as to present her with my card, Mrs. Linthicum?" The card sent the aged lady on the following day by the wife of the Congressman bore the words whitten by the Marquis him while seated at Speaker Clark's desk: "To Mrs. Pouder, with my best compliments on your one hundred and tenth birthday, May 16, 1917. Chambrun." A keepsake, which will no doubt be cherished for many years by the family of the recipient, long after she has gone to join the great general on the other shore.

Child Labor Legislation

Apropos of the announced proposal by certain legislators to repeal the national child labor law, so that the little unfortunates can be made to replace the men called to war, Mrs. Catt, for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a telling protest from headquarters here. Such criminally commercial attempts to steal from little children their right to the days of joyous childhood are among the saddest pictures of the depths of what some lawmakers call "political expediency." No more forceful proof could be given for the need of woman's enfranchisement.

Travelers who have looked into the drawn, joyless faces of the factory children of the South, those who have had a heartache at sight of the long line of little spindley legs and dwarfed bodies of the little slaves of toil, when the day is done, will cry out with all their might that the appeal of Mrs. Catt for justice for the children in factory towns in the United States be heard. No reason on earth is a sufficient excuse for the enslavement of children in factory work which has been proven, even under the best conditions, detrimental alike to health and proper development. Even the proposal to repeal the law safeguarding children emphasizes the need of women in the making of the laws of our land—particularly those affecting children.

Let every mother, as well as suffragist, cooperate in Mrs. Catt's effort to safeguard the little ones from being exploited commercially.

CLEAN CAMPS

(Continued from Page 121)

consorted with 120 men within two days.

3. The civil communities where camps were stationed protested against any regulation of prostitution, on the ground that it would hurt business.

4. In many places, boys and men stood in line for hours awaiting their turn.

5. Conditions in most of these camps were such as to make it hard for any boy, no matter how well and cleanly brought up, to resist the ever-present temptation.

6. In the very few cases where the officers suppressed the evil, the men not only did not resist or complain, but were proud of the fact that they had a "clean bunch of men."

7. In the vast majority of cases the officers seemed to take the position that it was necessary to drag all the men down to the level of the lowest in order to prevent trouble.

MILWAUKEE'S PRIMARY

(Continued from Page 121)

plan individually. They feared the shortness of time and the low funds as insuperable obstacles."

Early the next morning the printer agreed to rush the order for 10,000 fliers. By noon they were delivered at suffrage headquarters. The simple text leaped energetically from the leaflet in these words: "Grandmas! Mothers! Aunts! If you are interested in the children; if you care for their future welfare; be patriotic! Vote for School Directors on Tuesday. Any woman's vote is as good as a man's!"

Distribute Fliers

Ward leaders and suffrage friends throughout the city were asked over the phone to help distribute the fliers. On the following day, Sunday, a good suffrage husband consented to do jitney service for a hastily organized distributing corps. All the afternoon fliers, done up into neatly labelled packets, were being taken to those who had promised to "cover" certain neighborhoods, until 10,000 appeals were on their way with their hint of duty. That left all of Monday for detailed distribution.

On Monday and Tuesday those responsible for this innovation went out with beating hearts and lent their eloquence and persuasiveness to supplement the mission of the fliers. Considerable intensive electioneering was done. Said one novice: "If this thing doesn't have one bit of effect I'll be well repaid anyhow, for I've had an era of education in helping get out the laggards."

"It was an exhilarating experience. There was something to do at last. I had come to think that suffrage was something that would happen somehow. I feel now that it rests with each woman to win the State for suffrage. It's lots easier than I thought." "People seemed receptive to a degree I hadn't anticipated," said another.

When after 36 hours the count was announced (3575) it was found that women had exceeded any previous primary vote in the city by 1194 votes.

After the Election Vote

The names of all the women registering at the primaries were secured, and a staff of workers then engaged in an addressing bee at headquarters getting postals ready to be mailed for Saturday delivery. The printed message on the cards read: "Make this the Woman's Record School Vote of Milwaukee County. Your vote at the primaries was a patriotic act. Unless the primary vote is followed up on next Tuesday it will have been wasted. Urge ten women neighbors to vote now, whether or not they voted at the primaries. It means power in the future for mothers of school children. Any woman's vote is as good as a man's."

Then came this inspiration: To install a voting machine in some conspicuous downtown place to permit women to familiarize themselves with the process of casting a ballot. The managers of a large department store consented readily to give space for the purpose. After a few hours it was clear that the operation of the machine interested shoppers to such an extent that the managers of the store had the entire paraphernalia removed from the basement to a favorable location on the main floor. A number of women worked in shifts for three days, and the experience proved stimulating to an incalculable degree. Shoppers would "stop, look listen," as the intricacies of the machine were explained. "Try it for yourself," one demonstrator would urge. "It is as easy as running a typewriter, or a wash machine, or a vacuum cleaner, or a sewing machine." Another demonstrator would be rounding up the stragglers for their turns, while still another would be answering inquiries.

"Well," ejaculated one timid shopper. "I have always been scared at the thought of voting. Why, there's nothing to it, if you've made up your mind about the names."

Many of the pupils left their names for the suffrage literature mailing list. The most delightful feature was the charming attitude of the white-haired women who wished to be initiated into the mystery of possessing a voice in the matters of which they more than any saw the significance.

After the election the participants in this intensive little campaign were foot weary but gratified for 8889 women had gone to the polls, an excess of 3800 over any previous count. The total cost of this well-rounded effort was about $85; in results it was invaluable educationally, subjectively and objectively.

Altogether, in the words of one participant: "It means power to do these things. We'll know next time how to handle a job like that more efficiently and on a larger scale. It was surely worth all the labor and expense."

"Ballots for Both"

An audience of over 1800 music lovers and supporters of "Ballots For Both" witnessed the production of the clever musical comedy, "The Ambassador, written by Edwin H. Hackley of Philadelphia, by the Amateur Players' Club at the Lyceum Theater Tuesday evening. The play was arranged under the auspices of the Lucy Stone Woman's Suffrage League, Mrs. William Lampkin, president, and the special support of the Equal Franchise Association, Mrs. J. C. Miller, president. The funds will as used to promote the suffrage work in Pittsburgh. During the evening Mrs. Miller was introduced by Mrs. Lampkin, who made an appeal for the men to do for their women what the men had done for them in '63. A large number of prominent society people were box holders at this affair. It was the second appearance of this play and was a pronounced success, not only at the box office, but as a musical comedy.

FOOD PLOT

(Continued from Page 121)

at once notified, and summoned the informant for immediate conference.

Written evidence, in the form of letters and documents, it is said, is now in the hands of the two departments.

At the same time, appeals reached the Department for help from various sections where food speculation and price-boosting are charged.

Baltimore charges say that speculators have cornered 15,000 bags of potatoes and are preparing to evade food control legislation.

Minneapolis charges told of alleged agreements between commission men and producers to manipulate food supplies so as to create artificial shortage in certain sections with accompanying rises in prices.

Widespread destruction of fruit to maintain prices was also charged. Rochester, N. Y., reports told of substantially similar operations.

Danforth, Me., reported general dabbling in potatoes, with $200,000 worth involved. Farmers there, it is said, are forced to sell for $2 a barrel. Commission men, in conjunction with wholesale stores, from which the farmers must obtain supplies, it is said, are raking off 400 per cent profit.

Central Illinois cities charged that commission men are selling large quantities of vegetables for hogs, rather than lower prices. Thousands of bushels of potatoes are said to be going to the animals.

Definite charges against a New Orleans speculator say he has cornered 500 tons of rice at one cent a pound and is doling it out for eight cents a pound.

Little Rock, Ark., alleges potato speculation—potatoes bought at 20 cents a peck and selling at $2 a peck.

At the same time the president of the Georgia chamber of commerce and others told the Department of Agriculture that speculators throughout the south are hindering food production. They threaten farmers with refusal to purchase their cotton if they start to raise food.

This, it is said, forces the farmers to buy their food imported from the North at exorbitant prices. This practice is alleged to be of startling proportions, and to be preventing adequate food production in the South.

When it was said that women needed the ballot for protection, an opponent asked scornfully, "Protection from what?" Well, from this sort of thing, among others. The government can put a stop to it if it acts with vigor.

WOMEN VOTE IN RHODE ISLAND DIOCESAN MEETING

Two women members were present at the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Rhode Island, which met in Bristol on May 15 and 16.

FOOD WASTE

(Continued from Page 121)

men in permitting nearly a million pounds of much-needed food to rot within almost a stone's throw of the East Side, where people are half starving, shows how imperative is the need for a terminal market," declared Commissioner Dillon.

"Every pound of those vegetables that were permitted to spoil on purpose should have gone into the stomachs of poor children of New York. The occurrence shows how insane is our present system of food distribution, and how necessary is a terminal market under State control.

"About 300 carloads of food were held up in New York City on a single day, recently," said Commissioner Dillon. "Not a door in the cars was opened. Not a pound of food was moved from the cars, and all because the big dealers of the city combined in a movement to gain an advantage over the small dealers, those who do a 'one-horse' business and whose patrons are the poor of the East Side.

"The larger dealers were desirous of evolving a system whereby their wagons would be loaded before those of the small dealers. So, apparently, they passed the word around to their loaders, drivers and carmen to 'block the game.' As I said before, not a pound of food was taken from the wharves that day.

"One independent dealer managed to get a few crates of vegetables on his wagon, but before he got to the corner he was overtaken by a gang of workmen of the big dealers, his vegetables were dumped into the street, and, as for him, he landed at a hospital.

"The trouble was adjusted the next morning. I don't know just what the conditions were, but I understand now that the big produce dealers will hereafter have an unquestioned right to get their wagons loaded at the wharves first, and the small dealers, who supply the poor, will have to wait and get what is left."

In California, the first Legislature that met after the housewives of the State got the ballot made it illegal to destroy any kind of food for the purpose of keeping prices up.

Women Commissioners For Aurantia, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Senator Hughlett introduced on May 14 and by a waiver of the rules, passed a local bill providing for the incorporation of the town of Aurantia, in Brevard county, with a commission form of government, giving equal suffrage to women, providing that the first board of city commissioners should be women.

No plans of taxation are provided in the bill, the newly incorporated town to be supported by voluntary subscriptions. The first commissioners named are:

Mrs. Elide J. Wright, Mrs. Bessie Wright Pratt, Mrs. Regine Von Plinsky, Mrs. Jettie Estelle Dras and Mrs. Jennie Weiss.

BUY A COPY OF THIS ISSUE of THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

On Sale at the Principal Newsstands in

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GIVE IT TO A VOTER AND WIN A FRIEND.

WOMEN ASK A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT

"The Right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments. . . To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have" - WOODROW WILSON

The above postcard may be obtained in colors by sending to the

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc.
171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

12c Per Doz., 90c Per 100, $7 Per 1000, Postage Extra

New Recruit to the Suffrage Service

Introduced by MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

To You, My Friend:

The long expected consolidation of suffrage journals has been effected. The well beloved WOMAN'S JOURNAL, the snappy little WOMAN VOTER and the NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS, organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will merge on June 2nd into a composite weekly. Its price will be $1.00 per annum. Its title will be

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
A Journal of Democracy

It will be published at 171 Madison Ave., New York, by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., in the hope that it will prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress. It will be the organ of the National American Suffrage Association, which means that it will speak for and with the two million (2,000,000) members of that association.

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."
The President of the U. S.

We shall fight with and for YOU.

Carrie Chapman Catt
President, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc.

TO CONSERVE WOMAN POWER

Minneapolis Suffragists Are Against Longer Work Hours During War

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Hennepin County Woman Suffrage Association, steps were taken toward the conservation of "woman power" in the war.

Members are to write to business firms of the city asking them not to lengthen the hours of women workers, and to give woman equal pay when filling the places of men.

This action was taken following the reading by Miss Hope McDonald of a letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, 500 copies of which have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country.

Danger in Women's Sacrifice

"Woman's self-sacrificing zeal for service is proving one of the greatest social dangers of the war period," Mrs. Catt writes. "The standards of working conditions established with the effort of years are in danger of being swept away in a moment in the endavor to speed up industry for war purposes.

"We are repeating England's experience—and England found that excessive strain on the workers reduced their efficiency so much that they were unable to produce as much as in the normal day.

"Through our local organizations we shall do our utmost to educate women on the subject, and hold them to the proper standards of health and economic well-being for themselves and their families. We recognize the unfairness to men and the injury to industrial standards in general resulting from the competition of low woman pay. Furthermore, the women who take men's places in the war emergency have likewise to bear men's burdens in the support of their families."

WOMAN IS ELECTED TO A CLERKSHIP

LIMA, N. Y.—Precedent was overturned in Lima, New York, on the first of May. The electors of School District No. 9, town of Lima, did not elect a queen of the May, but they did elect a woman, Mrs. Charles Van Gorder, to the office of clerk. The man whom she succeeds had held the office for eight years. Mrs. Van Gorder is an ardent suffragist.

Jubilee Dinner Given By Providence Women

The Jubilee Dinner held under the auspices of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party of Rhode Island on May 19, in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Building, proved a very delightful occasion. Brilliant yellow butterflies were given as souvenirs to the guests.

Mr. George Brewster Gallup of Boston, the principal speaker and guest of honor, in his answer to the question, "What next?" the subject of the evening, presented from a new and interesting angle the matter of correct city planning as a solution of our slums problems and a factor in remedying the social evil.

Other speakers were Dr. Gains Glenn Atkins, who advocated the settlement of international difficulties by other means than war, and urged the women to bring their influence to bear on this end; Rabbi Tedesche, who advocated thinking in terms of democracy 24 hours a day; Mrs. Thomas Hadley, who spoke for nation-wide prohibition; Mr. John T. Giddings, who spoke words of welcome from the suffrage class, and Hon. Richard W. Jennings, father of the suffrage bill in the House of Representatives, who advised that the women now use their ballot in humanitarian legislation. Mrs. James W. Algeo presided. The collection taken was turned into the Providence Civic Forum Fund.

MRS. GILMAN GIVES SIX-DAY LECTURES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A series of lectures on "War and the World Hope," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, began in the Hotel Kimball on May 15. Mrs. Gilman made it clear at the outset that her purpose was not to advance any new ideas in giving the course, but to speak on subjects with which all were acquainted, in a clear and reasonable way. The buying of cooked foods instead of raw, as is the custom in England, was favored by the speaker. She approved of it as an economic necessity due to the war time. The training of babies by experts in addition to the parents was recommended. Prof. H. M. Bowden of the American International College introduced the speaker.

WOMAN MAKES HIGH GRADE

Arizona Society Leader Surpasses All Competitors in Bar Examinations

Mrs. Ethel Wood Linney, a prominent society woman of Prescott, Arizona, made the highest average of the men and women taking the bar examination last week. Mrs. Linney's grade was 97.25, ranking among the highest grades ever made by an applicant in Arizona. She has been formally admitted to the bar.

Mrs. Linney is the wife of H. H. Linney, a well-known Prescott lawyer, and Speaker of the House of the first Arizona State Legislature. She will enter her husband's law office, after taking a month's rest from her strenuous studies. Before leaving Phoenix, where the examination was held, she organized the Junior Bar Association, and was elected its president.

TEXAS MEN WORK FOR SUFFRAGE

GEORGETOWN, Tex. — The Men's Woman Suffrage League of Georgetown has issued the following statement in Texas newspapers:

THE WAR AND SUFFRAGE

If there is one opinion on which all the allied nations are agreed it is that the issue of the present conflict is DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY. "The world must be made safe for Democracy" is one of the great Wilsonian epigrams called forth by the war. And no matter how bloody nor how long the conflict rages, our interest in suffrage cannot lag. For suffrage is the greatest weapon of democracy, and the war is being fought for democracy.

Already in the allied nations, strides towards a more perfect democracy have been made. In Russia the climax was reached in the revolution, which brought about in a week what under other conditions might have taken a century. One of the most important changes which the revolution has brought is the extension of the suffrage to all Russian manhood. And many papers believe that there is promise of the early enfranchisement of Russian women as a result of the revolution. In England, both the former premier, Mr. Asquith, and Premier Lloyd George have spoken in Parliament in favor of woman suffrage. In Canada, excepting the one Province of Quebec, the women have the ballot. The war, so far from detracting from, has been the accelerator of the woman suffrage drive.

Even in Germany, the last stronghold of autocracy, what little news we have shows that fundamental changes are being slowly wrought out tending toward the reformation of the suffrage in such a way as to make it more direct and effective.

Truly the battleground of democracy is the battleground of suffrage. Every advance, every step forward in the enfranchisement of the people, is an advance and a step forward for democracy. The right to vote, to be heard, is fundamental. Without that right no person can correctly be called a citizen, and no people a democracy people. To believe in democracy and not believe in woman suffrage is a contradiction.

Woman suffrage is not the whole of democracy. Democracy is a bigger and greater thing than woman suffrage, just like Christianity is a greater thing than kindness. Woman suffrage, however, is just as essential to democracy as kindness is to Christianity. It is one of the steps which the world must take in its onward march toward freedom, justice and brotherhood. It is simply one, although an important one, of the many issues which accrue to the one great issue of the war. And so far from detracting from interest in suffrage, the war has only served to heighten that interest and to accelerate its extension.

For these reasons the Men's Woman Suffrage League of Georgetown feels it not only reasonable, but altogether timely and essential to continue its untiring interest in the furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage in Texas, America and the world.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
John C. Granbury, Pres.
W. P. Davidson, Sec.

MRS. MILLER TAKES PLACE OF MR. BUTLER

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, chairman of the Thrift Division of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been invited to make the commencement address at the North Carolina State College at Greensboro. Mrs. Miller will take the place of Nicholas Murray Butler who was slated for the honor.

MRS. NINA DALTON PETTIGREW
Who has been twice re-elected president of the Butte County Universal Franchise League

In three successive campaigns Butte County has given the largest marjority for suffrage, in propertion to the population, of any county in South Dakota. When Mrs. Pettigrew was asked how they obtained these majorities, she said, "We work early and late to let the men know we want the right to vote and the men of Butte County are very generous and intelligent."

Mrs. Pettigrew has spoken in every campaign in South Dakota since territorial days, and has held office in the district and State organizations.

SUFFRAGISTS AID LIBERTY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The aid of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York has been offered in advertising and placing the Liberty Loan.

The telegram notifying the various branches of the organization is as follows:

In response to the request of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve Bank, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at a meeting of the State Board held at 303 Fifth Avenue this afternoon voted to offer the help of the State Suffrage organization in advertising and placing the Liberty Loan in this district.

In this offer is included the use of the State headquarters and the various headquarters in the Assembly Districts throughout the State wherever practicable, and also the cooperation of the Speakers' Bureau of the Suffrage Party.

WILL FORM Y. M. C. A. SUFFRAGE UNIT

A Y. M. C. A. unit at the Niagara Camp will be formed with the proceeds of the great "Suffrage Sacrifice Sale" to be held by the War Service Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. That committee has already donated $10,000 for one Y. M. C. A. unit which will be at Plattsburg. The City Party has collected $5,000 towards a second unit, and this sum will be augmented by the proceeds of the suffrage sale to be held at 15-17 East 59th Street May 22 to 26.

Not a dollar of this has to come out of the suffrage treasury. It is "extra" money, collected almost overnight, in good part through the efforts of Mrs. F. Louise Slade, high financier of the undertaking.

Pueblo Employs Two "Copettes" In Movie Halls

PUEBLO, Colo.—The Municipal Welfare Commission has two women serving as matrons for the young people of the town. Mrs. R. Jieger and Mrs. T. J. Brown have been given the right to demand admission to any place of commercial amusement for purposes of investigation. They wear no uniforms, nor do they use "billies." They make recommendations to the city council.

MADISON WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

MADISON, Wis.—Madison women have answered the question "Do women want to vote?" A canvas of more than 4,000 women in Madison on the suffrage question resulted in a decision that 68½ per cent of them are in favor of the vote for women, 12 percent are opposed, and 19½ per cent are undecided. Should the undecided percentage break even, for and against, the general statement might be made that four out of five women in Madison favor equal suffrage and one out of five oppose it. The canvas was made by the three active suffrage organizations in Madison—the Dane County Suffrage League, the Business Woman's Suffrage League and the College Woman's Suffrage League. Canvassers report that very little absolute opposition was encountered, but considerable indifference.

WAR QUARTERS OPENED

War service headquarters of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party were opened May 18 at 15 East Fifty-ninth Street.

CALLS CLUB WOMEN TO AID

President of Arizona Federation Urges Thrift and Red Cross Work

Mrs. H. A. Morgan of Wilcox, president of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs, has issued the following bulletin to every federated club in the State:

"In consideration of the seriousness of the national situation, I feel it my duty to ask cooperation from every clubwoman in this State to consider carefully the needs of her community, and to work for the reducing of expenditures in entertaining and in every other way in her daily life, such as conservation of expenses in the home, economy in dress, and a careful study of the most nutritious and economical foods for the table.

"I believe all clubs should either assist the Red Cross in its work, or, where there is no Red Cross Society, have a department of first aid work, and be ready to join the Red Cross when it needs you. Do not wait for someone to start this work; do it yourselves, and begin at once. Now is the time we want to be prepared.

"Let our clubs consider the needs of the day, and if necessary do no other work. Each department can be an inspiration and power for good. Every town should have a town flag. See that one is in your town. Have community singing every Sunday, and have this free to all. Do all you can to arouse patriotism. Every home, where possible, should have a truck garden. Cultivate vacant lots, and aspire to interest school children in this work."

Women Organize Military Company

WAYCROSS, Ga.—The women of Waycross, Ga., have organized a military company, and are actively preparing themselves for any emergency. Waycross is one of the most progressive of southern towns. Twelve years ago it was nothing but a sand bed. Today it is an important railroad center and distributing point. Its leading men are in favor of equal suffrage. Representative Cooper, president of the First National Bank, having introduced the Woman Lawyer bill in the General Assembly last year and worked faithfully for its passage. Two years ago he tried to get municipal suffrage for the women of his town, and nowhere else in the State are the women better prepared for all the responsibilities of life, public or private. Mr. Volney Williams, editor of the Waycross Herald, succeeds Mr. Cooper in the Legislature of 1917. He too is an ardent suffragist.

CO-ORDINATING WAR SERVICE OF WOMEN

In a comprehensive effort to coordinate and simplify the service work being done by women's organizations throughout the United States, the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, has asked that all associations get into immediate touch with the Committee, either through their State chairman or by communicating with headquarters, 1814 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It will be the duty of the Committee to eliminate waste of effort and duplication of work. The cooperation of the women of the nation is expected. Should any organization refuse to act through the Woman's Committee, such an organization will not be recognized by the Government.

"There is no need to create more organizations," said Dr. Shaw at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue, "but to see that those existing cooperate helpfully, instead of duplicating and conflicting. No plans will be issued by the Woman's Committee that have not received the stamp of the Government's approval. And all organizations must meet the requirements of those plans or be eliminated."

National Amendment Urged as War Measure

GREENVILLE, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the Greenville Equal Suffrage Party it was voted to send the following resolution to the South Carolina Congressmen:

"Resolved, That we urge the Congressmen of South Carolina to do all in their power to secure the passage of the national suffrage amendment in this session of Congress as a war and preparedness measure."

LIVERPOOL — The National Union of Teachers, after forty years of existence, is to have a woman president, Miss Elsie R. Conway. She will have charge of the union's campaign for higher salaries for teachers.

WILL HELP CAMP CONDITIONS

Syracuse Suffragists Call Attention to Moral and Physical Dangers Involved

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A meeting of suffrage leaders of the Third Assembly District discussed the question involved in the establishment in Syracuse of a mobilization camp. Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt asked the co-operation of the women in bringing to the attention of the proper authorities the need for proper recreational facilities for the men at the camp. She urged the women to do all in their power to combat the conditions of loneliness and unsociability which make it hard for soldiers.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That we, members of the Third Assembly District, Woman's Suffrage Party, recognizing the possible moral and physical dangers attendant upon the establishment of a mobilization camp in Syracuse, urge the Council of Defense to secure efficient organized effort (as far as possible through existing agencies) to offset these perils.

"We urge that the seriousness of the situation be brought to the attention of the commanding officers and their co-operation be enlisted.

"We also urge that the seriousness of the situation be brought to the attention of the men of the camp, by suitable technical talks and literature.

"We also ask that the physicians and teachers of the city and county furnish the men of the camp with the latest scientific information in regard to the dangers existing around a training camp.

"We offer our fullest co-operation in all efforts to provide adequate recreation and pleasures for the men of our mobilization camp in Syracuse."

Training Little Citizens By the Care of Birds

A campaign has been in full swing in Minneapolis all the spring to protect the little feathered citizens of Minnesota. In all the schools small boys and girls have made birdhouses in preference to anything else in their manual training work. Nearly every backyard tree, and if there are no tree, garage roofs and fence corners, are decorated with birdhouses in every approved design.

All the Tabby cats and their attendant Thomas cats are going about crossly with bells tied under their chins, and the slogan "Good Hunting" is absolutely unheard in the feline tribes. The zeal for the protection of useful birds goes with a growing activity in the city gardening for national aid work, for anyone who has a potato patch will do well to cultivate the acquaintance of grosbeaks and such birds who are "death on potato bugs."

The week of May 14 was set aside as bird week, and practically every movie house in the city is carrying bird slides at the request of the women who are back of the bird movement. Bird lectures are being held in all the schools of the city by authorities on the feathered songsters, and Mr. Herbert Oldys is lecturing on "Birds and Bird Music"; "Bird Protection and Feeding," and most thrilling of all, on "Bird Nesting and Bird Courtship."

Minneapolis women believe there is no better way to make good citizens of the children than to interest them in the protection of the birds. The boy with the slingshot is lonesome and unpopular this spring, and if he is a really naughty little boy, he sympathizes heartily with the belled cat.

CALIFORNIA WOMEN TAKE STRICT PLEDGE

California women have taken a pledge that binds them to a campaign against waste.

Over 40,000 women are included in the campaign; and their pledge reads:

"I will use only that amount of food required for adequate nourishment. I will endeavor to control waste in all kinds of material, and to live simply. I will begin now."

PITTSBURGH FEDERATION IN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Equal Franchise Federation of Pittsburgh will be held May 28 at 2 p. m. at McCreery's. New plans for suffrage work during the war will be made and definite action taken.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw arrived in the city May 18 to launch a campaign in Allegheny and Beaver counties to arouse women to a sense of duty in connection with war service, and to enlist them in a great army to co-operate with the Government. She addressed several large meetings, including students and the Knights of Columbus. Sunday afternoon, May 20, she spoke in the Nixon Theater at a public mass meeting.

TRAINING CHILDREN IN OUT-DOOR DANCES AT COLORADO SPRINGS

ASK AID FOR NEW MEASURE

Support for the bill now in the House Committee on Judiciary General giving women of Pennsylvania presidential suffrage is being urged upon Senator Penrose, Governor Brumbaugh, Lieutenant-Governor McClain and Senator Crow by members of the Monday Conference.

Mrs. Frank Miles Day, president of the conference, and acting chairman of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, is sending a letter to all members of the conference asking them to telegraph or write to the officials named and request them to aid the bill.

MOCK PRIMARY IN ARKANSAS

Suffragists Use Novel Publicity Campaign for Increasing Poll Tax

ARGENTA, Ark.—A rousing political campaign which has been going on in Argenta and Little Rock culminated last week in the primary election for municipal officers. To be sure, it was a mock campaign and primary, but none the less interesting on that account. It was conducted by the suffragists.

On the day before the primary election, a parade over a mile long announced the virtues of the candidates, and Governor Brough made a stirring address, in which he urged the women not to forget their duty to the government in the present crisis.

Candidates for the various offices distributed cards urging the townspeople to vote for them; and the yellow and white "Votes for Women" flags were seen everywhere.

Women deputies prevented the candidates from soliciting votes within 50 feet of the polling place. Deputies, judges and clerks were sworn in by Miss Lula Scrugge, chairman of the central committee.

Representative John Riggs, author of the bill that gave primary suffrage to Arkansas women, was the first to cast his vote, and his wife followed him. The esteemed politax registration since the mock primary was advertised was 1000.

The mock primary will be carried out in other counties for the purpose of increasing the politax.

FARM CULTIVATION IN CONNECTICUT

Through the excellent organization already possessed by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, suffragists throughout the State have been able to mobilize without loss of time for war service. The work of most pressing importance is food production. Suffrage gardens and lots are already under cultivation, and suffragists are cooperating in supervising the lots and home gardens of the school children. Two farms have been undertaken by the Central War Service Committee, to be used not only for the production of foodstuffs, but also for camp farm training schools.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Vice-President of the C. W. S. A., has been able to arrange that the Girls' Camp Director of the Woodcraft League should give her services for the last two weeks of June to the Farm Camp Training School established by Miss Ruuta Rees and Miss Ryan on their farm on the Mianna River, near Greenwich. Miss Lena Miller, who has been occupying this position, is a woman of unusual power and experience, and she will bring into coordination the business and recreation activities of the camp. Other camps may be able also to avail themselves of her services on applying to Mr. Seton, chief of the Woodcraft League.

The Central War Service Committee, with a membership of between 15 and 20 women, has voted to take the course in canning which is offered by the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. They are to be at Storrs for the first week in June, and many suffragists from the local Leagues are taking the opportunity of being there at the same time as their leaders. It is hoped that there will be enough suffragists at Storrs at this time to make it practically a suffrage reunion. The materials for canning are supplied to the pupils, and they are at liberty afterwards to buy the goods they have canned, at cost price.

WOMAN GUARDS RAILROAD TRACKS

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Uncle Sam has a recruit taken from the ranks of railroad men, who leaves no gap in the ranks of those who must move the nation's traffic.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has a new crossing watchman here, whose first act was to wash the windows and scrub the floor of the shanty her predecessor had vacated. She is Miss Marie Travers of Cincinnati, who was attracted by a statement by Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, that among the things women could do to aid their country would be to relieve men on duty at railroad crossings. She volunteered her services and was assigned to duty here.

Miss Travers replaced a cripple, who in turn took the place of an able-bodied man who had enlisted in the army at another point. She appeared for duty equipped with the regulation signal flags, and with a uniform cap perched on her black hair. Her hours of duty are from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night.

The condition of the shanty placed beside the tracks for the protection of the watchmen from the weather did not meet her approval at all. Between trains her first day was occupied in giving it a thorough cleansing. She says she intends to have a little garden beside the tracks, and plans to have the shanty covered with trailing vines before summer is over.

Railroad men, commenting on the attention Miss Travers attracted in her unusual post, said it would be a common sight before many months, as the heavy enlistment of younger men engaged in such railroad tasks would make the filling of their places a problem.

WOMEN HASTEN TO REGISTER

Vie With Men for Distinction of Being First in Indiana Registration Booths

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Women are setting an example to the men of the State in promptness of registration for voting in the city elections next fall. From at least three cities accounts have come to the Indianapolis News that a woman was the first to register. It reports as follows:

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The registration of voters in Evansville began Monday and will continue until October 8, and all men and women voters in the city who expect to vote in the November election must register before the October date. When the registration booth in the City Hall was opened a local newspaper woman was the first to register and she was followed by five other women. After that time few women took advantage of the opportunity to register during the day.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—City registration began Monday morning when the clerks were sworn in at the City Hall. Mrs. Harvey Roetiser was the first person, and first woman to register. She is the wife of Harvey Roetiser, a Democratic candidate in the primary for the city mayoralty. John F. Dellaven, chairman of the city Republican committee, was the second to register.

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—The first citizen to file papers of registration at the election board office, which opened in the City Hall, Monday, was a woman. Mrs. Mollie Maxwell, a temperance worker, was waiting before the door of the registration office when the clerks arrived at the City Hall. "I wanted to show my earnestness in the matter," Mrs. Maxwell told the officers. "I want to show the rum interests that I am one who means business."

Miss Sadie McGroarty, a stenographer in the city purchasing agent's office, was the first Indianapolis woman to register.

WOMEN ASK "WHITE ZONE"

Mississippi Valley Suffragists Urge Safeguarding of the Training Camps

COLUMBUS, O.—Suffragists attending the Mississippi Valley Conference expressed very plainly their feelings on the conditions which have existed about the training camps into which our soldiers are sent.

In resolutions they called upon the War Department to establish a "white" zone around every training camp, from which intoxicants would be barred, and to forbid all soldiers to entering vicious resorts.

Other resolutions called for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors during the war, so that all grain may be used for food; a woman suffrage committee in the lower House of Congress, and the early passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and equal wages for women who replace men called to the colors.

WOMEN MAY SIT IN INDIANA CONVENTION

The question as to where the woman suffrage provision shall be placed in Indiana's new constitution has been occupying the earnest attention of the suffragists of the State. Opinion is divided. The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has gone on record as favoring a short basic law for the State, with the word "male" omitted in the clause which deals with the franchise. Others argue for its submission as a separate amendment.

The League will request all delegates to the constitutional convention, favoring suffrage, to do all in their power to have it placed in the main body of the new constitution.

The constitutional convention bill provides that the convention which frames the new constitution shall consist of 115 delegates, 100 of whom shall be residents of the congressional districts and elected by the electors of such district, each district electing as many as there are representatives from that district, and fifteen of whom may be elected by all the electors of the State, but may reside in any part of the State.

It is being strongly urged that at least three women by seated in the convention, and the names of some prominent suffragists are being mentioned in this connection, prominent among them Dr. Amelia R. Keller, president for six years of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Terre Haute, and Miss Belle O'Hair of Indianapolis, a prominent teacher.

The League will take a poll of the State for suffrage interests, and at the same time will find the number of women available for war service. The latter record will be sent to the government through the National American Woman Suffrage Association with which the League is affiliated. Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke will have charge of the war service department.

Emergency Course Opens at Columbia

A volunteer course for clerical workers, to train substitutes for men who will be called to service, opens at Columbia University May 22. The demand for clerks in Washington and elsewhere by the Federal Government so far exceeds the supply that the Columbia course is intended to fit for civil service examinations.

Local Suffrage Elections

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—Mrs. David F. Simpson was re-elected president of the Hennepin County Association at its annual meeting. Other officers are: First vice president, Mrs. Andreas Ueland; second vice president, Mrs. H. G. Harrison; third vice president, Mrs. Augustus L. Searle; fourth vice president, Mrs. Anson Blake Jackson; fifth vice president, Mrs. George H. Patridge; sixth vice president, Mrs. Carlyle M. Scott; seventh vice president, Mrs. William Morse; secretary, Mrs. Wilbur F. Decker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Byron H. Timberlake and treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Zonne.

SALE TO HELP Y. M. C. A. WORK AT ARMY CAMP

NEW YORK CITY—The War Service Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will hold a sale at 15 East 59th Street from May 22 to 26, the proceeds to be devoted to Young Men's Christian Association work at the Niagara training camp. The New York City Woman Suffrage Party has already collected $5000 for this purpose, in addition to establishing a similar unit at Plattsburg, at a cost of $10,000.

Woman's Journal

Founded by
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

The next issue of The Woman's Journal will be published from National Headquarters in New York, and will bear the name of The Woman Citizen. As already announced, the paper will be a consolidation of The Woman's Journal, The Woman Voter and The National Suffrage News. We hope that the readers of all three will like it.

Among the former subscribers to each paper, there will doubtless be those who will regret its change of name and of form. Every reform paper has a circle of ardent friends who love it so much that they do not want to see it altered in any way, even though to a dispassionate outsider it may be clear that the change is for the better.

"If I am not true, something better is," North Wind says to Diamond, in George Macdonald's beautiful story, "At the Back of the North Wind." And the little boy answers, "I don't want something better; I want you!" The feeling is a natural one, where there has been long association. But as time goes forward we all have to take something better, whether we like it or not.

Owing in part to its uncommonly long life—a span of existence probably unparalleled among reform papers—The Woman's Journal has gathered a singularly devoted following, numbering thousands who read every word of it—who have read it, some of them, from their childhood up—and who regard it with real attachment and affection. Some of these are much grieved over the change of name. The grief is needless.

"It is not to be destitute
To have the thing without the name."

When The Woman's Journal was started, nearly half a century ago, it stood almost alone, and its name was well adapted to its purpose. Today, to a person not yet acquainted with the paper, there is nothing in its name to distinguish it from The Ladies' Home Journal, The Woman's Home Companion, and the host of other publications for women which have sprung up since that time. Those who know and love the paper are attached to its old name; but they are the true blue, dyed-in-the-wool suffragists, who need no conversion. To extend its usefulness, it must interest the people who do not yet know it. The name, "The Woman Citizen," tells them at once the nature of the paper. When the question was under discussion in the Leslie Commission, the present editor voted for a change of name. The new name is much better than the old one, for a suffrage paper of the present day; and that is reason enough for adopting it.

George W. Cable once said that some rigidly orthodox persons lay so much stress upon "the name of Jesus" as almost to lead one to suppose they would think they could not have been saved if he had been called anything else. It is the essence that matters, not the name. The name and the earthly form of the old Woman's Journal come to an end with this number, but its soul goes marching on. The editor does not feel sad about it, but heartily approves of the new arrangement; and she urges her friends not to feel sad either.

The first woman to be ordained a minister—the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D. D.—was 92 years old on May 20. She is a firm believer in the immortality of the soul. In conducting the funeral service a year or two ago for a member of the family, she said that death was never a reason for bitter or despairing grief. This is especially true in a case like the present, when the death of the old paper and the birth of the new one are as closely connected as the change from the chrysalis to the butterfly.

If The Woman Citizen drops some valuable features of the old paper, as for instance the city-planning articles, it will add other valuable departments that The Woman's Journal has not had.

Nowhere can the suffrage news be gathered so promptly and so accurately as at National Headquarters, to which it comes in direct from every part of the country—and of the world—our National President being International President as well. Our news service will inevitably be improved. In addition, Mrs. Catt has gathered at National Headquarters the ablest writers in the suffrage movement, and they will give their combined strength to make The Woman Citizen "the best ever."

The old subscribers who have become attached to the present writer's editorials will not be deprived of them. She will continue to live in Boston, but will mail her regular grist of editorials to New York every week. Possibly they may even show an improvement, as the new arrangement will relieve her from a great burden of care and responsibility.

In spite of all argument, we fear that some of our old readers will feel at first as if they had lost a friend. In the words of the great Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, you must learn to see with your soul as well as with your eyes. You do not feel that you have lost your friend, because she marries and changes her name. On the contrary, if the marriage is a happy one, as this one is, you congratulate her. Still less do you feel that you have lost her because at the time of the wedding she puts on a handsome new dress. Welcome The Woman Citizen in that spirit. Remember that to cling to the old way after it has ceased to be the best way is the exact fault of the anti-suffragists. It is this perverse tendency of the human mind that has stood in the way of every step of woman's progress; and we must fight it in ourselves as well as in others.

Anne Whitney, whose poems brought much comfort to Lucy Stone in the hard early days of the equal rights movement, says in her "Hymn to the Sea":

"Oh, know how all things change!
Night's violet star
Bloomed red erewhile; and thou, Sea, wear'st away
The glorious realms of a forgotten day,
But lay'st the pillars of a fairer far
Deep in thy caverned bed; for all that ever
Gathered about it men's delight or love,
Or aught that simply blooms, or strives
To make more beautiful our lives,
In each new fabric of the world, is wove
Afresh, and changes like the light, but passes never."

A. S. B.

WANTED, CLEAN CAMPS

A subject often referred to during the Mississippi Valley Conference was the moral evils surrounding many of the training camps. A resolution was passed urging the government to take measures against these temptations and to forbid the soldiers to frequent vicious resorts.

Mrs. Catt told how Lord Kitchener had made a special appeal to the British soldiers to keep straight, as a matter of patriotic duty. In England the mothers had to organize women's patrols, to patrol the camps and keep bad characters from following up the young soldiers. They are at an age when the "herd instinct" tends to send them in the direction in which the majority are headed, either towards good or towards evil. Mrs. Catt praised the efforts made by the Y. M. C. A. to provide amusement tents at the camps, and said that all women should support them, both with money and by sending good and entertaining books. "The worst result of war is the demoralization of the young men," she said.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart called attention to a valuable article in the April issue of the Journal of the American Society of Social Hygiene, which has an office in New York, and one also in Lake View Building, Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Mrs. John Pyle, president of South Dakota, said that when the troops were sent to the Mexican border, the conditions in some of the camps were horrible, but at Redfields they were clean. At first the representatives of the liquor and vice interests had flocked to the town in large numbers. But the adjutant-general was a man of high character, and of iron determination. He said to the Commercial Club of Redfields: "You remove these people, or I will remove my camp." The bad characters were promptly cleared out. There is always a competition between the towns for the location of the camps, and if the government refused to place them where moral conditions were bad, the towns would be kept clean. A. S. B.

MRS. CATT IN ONTARIO

Mrs. Catt lately visited Toronto, and had the unique and enjoyable experience of attending a meeting of the Ontario Woman Suffrage Society at which it made its preparations to disband, because its work was done.

There had been a difference of opinion among the Canadian women as to whether they should drop their suffrage work entirely, to devote themselves to war work, or whether they should carry on both together. Those who continued to push for suffrage were denounced in some quarters almost as traitors; but now that their effort has succeeded, those women who advised the opposite course admit their mistake and say they are very glad the suffrage has been won.

While in Canada, Mrs. Catt met at a luncheon the women who are at the head of about 30 organizations. All of them, including the wife of the Premier, expressed satisfaction that the United States government has appointed a women's committee of national defence, to coordinate the work of the different women's societies. They said: "It is so wise of your government to do that, because our organizations of women have overlapped, and in the beginning we lost a great deal of time by duplicating each others' work."

The woman's committee aims to avoid this, and has been appointed for that purpose. A. S. B.

ONE PHASE OF PREPAREDNESS

Women are taking an active part in all the obvious kinds of work for preparedness. There is another phase of it, less obvious, but not less vital, in which they could unofficially render much help.

When any government aims to win a great war, one of the most important factors of its strength is to have behind it a happy and contented people. In all the warring countries, labor troubles are a source of uneasiness and danger, and they have long been a source of uneasiness and danger in the United States. Women can contribute toward a just and humane solution of these troubles, but in order to do so they must understand them.

The underlying cause of the disagreements is the wish of the workers to get for themselves a larger share of the profits of what they produce, and to secure better working conditions, as for instance, shorter hours. The great body of protective labor legislation now existing has been obtained mainly through the organized efforts of the trade unions, backed by their votes. It is the belief of all the most intelligent working people that without the organized power of the unions they can neither secure improved legislation nor get the existing labor laws enforced. This is amply borne out by experience, as well as by the report of the Industrial Relations Commission appointed by President Wilson.

But many employers dislike the labor unions, and resent the protective laws and rules that they have secured. The ideal of "Big Business" is to have all the employers organized and all the workers unorganized, because then the employers could dictate the terms of all labor agreements. A great association of employers was lately formed representing enormous capital, for the purpose of resisting the demands of the workers for an eight-hour day, etc.; and a more complete organization of employers is being urged by representatives of Big Business, on every hand. At the same time, a campaign to crush out the labor unions is being carried on all over the country. Of late years it has been especially active in the Pacific Northwest; and two extraordinary instances of the length to which it is ready to go have lately come to light.

In San Francisco for some time past the Chamber of Commerce has been making war upon the trade unions of that city. Any employer who was inclined to grant the shorter hours asked for by the unions has been intimidated and coerced into refusing, by the threat of financial ruin if he complied. The same threat was held over the head of every daily paper in the city, and not one dared to print any news of the struggle except from the Chamber of Commerce's point of view. Then the opponents of organized labor went a step farther. Last summer during a preparedness parade in San Francisco, some criminal crank threw a bomb from a house roof, killing several spectators. Thereupon four or five labor leaders were arrested and charged with the crime. There was no reason to suppose that they had anything to do with it; but they were the men whom the Chamber of Commerce most desired to get out of the way.

In San Francisco the bad custom exists of choosing a jury from men who volunteer their service as jurors, and who mostly make their living by it. As they are dependent mainly on the District Attorney for the chance to serve, which means their livelihood, these "professional jurors" naturally wish to please him. District Attorney Fickert was hotly eager to convict the labor men, and the jury convicted the first two, Billings and Mooney—the only ones who have yet been brought to trial—in the teeth of the evidence. A few witnesses of disreputable character swore to having seen them arrive on the scene with a suit-case just before the explosion, while a larger number of unimpeachable character testified that at the time of the crime, the accused men were with them in a wholly different part of the city. The alibi was so complete and convincing that all unprejudiced spectators at the trial were outraged by the verdict. Nevertheless, Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment and Mooney to death.

The Hon. Bourke Cochran had given his eminent legal talent to the defense of Mooney, without pay, and he has since been going about the country describing to great audiences the conspiracy that evidently existed to put these labor leaders out of the way by perjured evidence.

While the case has been almost ignored by our daily papers, it has been followed with intense interest by the working people all over the world. When Mooney was sentenced to death, a huge crowd gathered before the American Embassy at Petrograd to voice their indignation, while most people here in the United States knew nothing about the case.

Then came a sensational development. Frank C. Oxman, the chief witness against Mooney, had offered money to F. E. Rigall to come to San Francisco and swear that he saw Mooney on the spot. Rigall had been announced by the prosecution as one of its witnesses, but he could not bring himself to go through with it. He did not testify; and after Mooney was condemned he told the whole story, and produced Oxman's letters offering him the bribe. The chief witness against Billings then also confessed to having been bribed to commit perjury, and the whole "frame-up" became clear.

It made an immense sensation. At first District Attorney Fickert admitted everything and begged for mercy. But "the men higher up," whose tool he was, straightway stiffened him up, and a great effort is now being made by the Chamber of Commerce to whitewash Oxman, and to carry through the prosecution of the labor leaders to the bitter end. Judge Griffin, who sentenced Mooney to death, is indignant over the perjury committed, and is moving vigorously to get him a new trial.

Another case quite as extraordinary has just come to a close in Seattle. About eight months ago there was a strike among the shingle-weavers near Everett, Wash. Speakers from the I. W. W. addressed street meetings. They were arrested and ordered out of town. They pointed out that they had done nothing illegal. They spoke at a place where, under the city ordinances, they had a right to speak, and they discussed topics that they had a right to discuss. Nevertheless they were deported from town without trial. Other speakers who followed were lawlessly arrested, deported, and severely beaten—their audiences often being beaten up too. The speakers never resisted arrest. An emergency ordinance was passed making it unlawful to speak on that street corner. After that no speeches were made there.

At the Commercial Club, hundreds of deputy sheriffs were enrolled and armed. Up to this time, no member of the I. W. W. had done anything unlawful, or used violence toward any citizen. But the sheriff and his deputies violated the law right and left. In breaking up the crowds that gathered to hear the speakers, the deputies tied white handkerchiefs around their necks, "so we wouldn't hammer our own men," as one them said, at the trial. They made raids into surrounding towns to drive back by violence migratory workers who were peaceably coming into Everett. They met the launch Wanderer, coming into Everett with some twenty I. W. W.'s, and fired at the boat load of men. The sheriff struck several of them over the head with a club, kicked the captain, inflicting serious injuries, and jailed them all for nine days, not even allowing the captain to get bail. Another party of about forty I. W. W.'s, coming to Everett to hold a meeting, were seized and taken to a suburb, where they were made to run the gauntlet between two lines of men who gave them a terrible beating over the head with clubs. The hospitals were filled with the victims. All this was wholly lawless.

A group of Everett ministers held an indignation meeting, and one of them went to Seattle and advised the workers there to hold a big meeting in Everett to inform the people of the facts. The steamer Verona was chartered, and about 200 members of the I. W. W. arrived in Everett on Sunday afternoon. They were met at the dock by the sheriff and his deputies, who lawlessly forbade them to land, fired upon them, and shot men who threw themselves overboard while they were swimming in the water. Two deputies and many more of the I. W. W.'s were killed. The steamer turned back, and on its arrival at Seattle all its passengers were arrested, and 74 of them were afterwards charged with murder.

The Commercial Club of Everett was bent upon hanging these 74 men. A change of venue was demanded. The proof of prejudice in Everett was so clear that it was granted, and the trial was held in Seattle. It was a memorable scene. "We are making history," said the judge in his opening address to the jury. They certainly were. In the nine weeks of the trial, the lawless treatment meted out to the workers was proved by innumerable witnesses. Thomas Tracy, the man first tried, was acquitted by the jury of six men and six women; and the rest of the accused were soon after released; but not until those 74 men—all presumed to be innocent until proved guilty—had been kept in prison for six months, and until their friends and the friends of justice had been put to an expense of $37,000, for the defense. Annie Louise Strong writes in the Survey.

"The prisoners were judged not guilty by the jury, but until the conspiracy laws are changed on our statute books our system of law and justice will remain under suspicion in the minds of all organized workers. For they know clearly that it was not the law which saved Tom Tracy, but the common human sense of the jury, which refused to convict of murder a man who, so far as clear evidence went, may not have fired a shot, or even desired the killing of any person. According to our conspiracy laws as they now stand, such a man may still be guilty of murder in the first degree."

When representatives of the labor unions commit violence or otherwise misbehave, women learn of it, through the daily press. They have small chance to see the other side unless they read either some of the labor papers or else The Survey, which represents the view point of the social settlements. We would seriously urge each of our readers to take The Survey 112 E. 19th Street, New York City; $3 per year, in order to learn of things which every American needs to know. If poor and ignorant persons are guilty of lawlessness, it is not surprising; but when men of wealth and education, those who consider themselves our best citizens, resort to perjury and murder, the foundations of the republic are in danger. Women should help guard their country against this peril, as against all others. A. S. B.

Half Minute Moods

HIS IDEAL
From Louisville Courier-Journal

"Telephone girls are not allowed to talk back."

"What a field from which to select a wife."

IMPORTANT DUTY

Employer (to new office boy): "Has the cashier told you what you are to do this afternoon?" Office boy: "Yes, sir; I'm to wake him when I see you coming."

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS
From Chicago Daily News

"Now, Nettie," said the Sunday school teacher, "you may read the next verse." The little girl read, "Cast thy bread upon the waters." "Why should we cast our bread upon the water?" asked the teacher. "'Cause the fishes have to be fed."

FRANK HOSTESS
From Titbits

The Departing Guest.—"I hope my two weeks' stay here with you hasn't proved a big additional expense to you."

Mrs. Inwrong.—"Oh, no! George and I have what we call a 'catastrophe fund' that we've saved for just such emergencies."

CLEVER BOY

A fond mother of a smart boy on a Maine farm was making a lot of nice preserves one day, and as she sealed them up she labelled them thus:

"Gooseberry jam, put up by Mrs. Mason."

Johnnie soon discovered the shelf on which they were deposited, and fell to work. Having emptied one of the jars, he took his school pencil and wrote underneath the label:

"Put down by Johnnie Mason."

SHE'S A WISE WOMAN

"I have here," said the agent, "a utensil that no housekeeper can afford to be without."

"What is it?" asked the woman at the door.

"It's a combined corkscrew, can opener, pocket knife, screw-driver, tack hammer, glass cutter and——"

"Hold on a minute. I don't want one of those things."

"Why not?"

"By keeping all those tools separate it is impossible for my husband to lose more than one at a time."

AN ASTONISHED BISHOP

An Anglo-Swiss paper once had the following story about the Bishop of Bath and Wells: "He was stopping at a small hotel in a little-known Pyrenean watering-place, and his name was duly inserted in the visitors' book. He at once received a number of business cards from plumbers and pipe-layers. The mystery was solved when it was found that his name had been entered thus: 'Mr. Bishop, Pays d'Origine—Angleterre. Metier—Bains et Puits.'"

MOLLIE ATKINS

With Apologies to the Author of "Tommy"
By Ellis Meredith.

I went into the parliament and asked 'em for a vote;
One Bobby grabbed me by the arm, another by the throat,
Some of the members was much shocked, some laughed like they would die,
I outs into the streets again, and to myself sez I,
Oh, it's Mollie this, an' Mollie that, an' Moll, go 'ome an' stay,
But it's Mollie Atkins at the bat, when Tommy goes away,
When the band begins to play, my boys, and Tommy goes away,
It's "Mary, face the music!" when the band begins to play.

I stood a-talkin' suffrage, just as sober as could be;
They let a drunken toff go by, but they arrested me,
They took me to the prison, and fed me with a pump,
But when Tommy goes a-fighting, then it's Mollie has to jump.
And it's Mollie this and Mollie that, an' "Come an' be a bride."
For Atkins must be married when the troop-ship's on the tide;
"Oh, come and marry Atkins, Nature's call can't be denied,
An' we 'ope you an' 'is baby won't starve when Tom 'y's died!"

This makin' mock of women-folks that guard you when you sleep
Is cheaper than the wage we gets, an' that's starvation cheap.
To the mother that has bore you an' the wife that's loved you true,
Your sister and your daughter,—it's a rummy thing to do.
Oh, it's Mollie mind the baby, an' don't go near the poll,
But it's "Mary, be a 'ero!" when the drums begin to roll.
When the drums begin to roll, my boys, a-crushin' 'eart an' soul,
It's "Mary, be a 'ero!" when the drums begin to roll!

We don't care to be no 'eroes, nor to give up all we love
To lie and rot in trenches while death screeches up above;
And if sometimes our conduck aint been all your fancy paints,
Why, beatin' us an' jailin' us won't make us household saints.
Oh, it's Mollie this an, Mollie that, an' Mollie stand be'ind,
But it's "Mary, please take Tommy's place," when troubles in the wind.

Don't talk about your high regard, an' chivalry an' such;
If you'll only give us justice we won't miss the others much.
Oh, chuck the sentimental, an' put ballots in our hand
If you're wantin' us to 'elp you for to save our native land.
For it's Mollie this and Mollie that, an' Mollie keep you mute,
But it's "Mary, save your country!" when the guns begins to shoot
But don't you never think it, but Mollie's takin' note,
An' when she's got her country saved—then Mary's goin' to vote!

WAR AND WOMEN
From Indiana Daily Times

Tremendous significance for women lies in the rapid shifting of the numerical proportions between the sexes, a proportion which, as the war progresses, engulfing the nations one by one, threatens to become world-wide.

With the flower of the world's manhood rapidly being killed off, the woman's age is here. Woman not only is offered the opportunity to enter industry and politics, but she is compelled to act, if the world is to be fed, clothed and governed.

The ancient shibboleth of the "antis," "Woman's place is in the home," now is shown up in all its pristine foolishness. How can woman's place be in the home when she has no home, and when she can have no home?

Progressive women tell us this is a man-made world. If that is true, man did a frightful job of it, and is paying the price in blood. Will woman make for us a better world? Could she make a worse one?

For every man who goes down in battle, some woman, somewhere, will go childless to the grave. The normal ratio between the sexes upset in this generation will be restored in the next. But woman's new-won status will not yield to birth statistics. Her social, political and economic gains will be permanent.

ELECTION COSTS
From the New York Evening Post

If a voter knew that his vote cost the city $1.50 or more, would he not be more likely to mark his ballot carefully? But it is only in New York that is costs so much. In Chicago, it costs less than a dollar. Yet Chicago spends more upon elections than any other city in the country. The explanation of this apparent discrepancy lies in the Western city's numerous elections, which spread out some elements of the expense over several contests. There seems to be no exact relation between the size of a city and the cost of its elections. Nor does a presidential year necessarily run up the expense. In 1914, New York spent $1,500,000 in this way; last year $1,600,000. Chicago spent $1,100,000 and $1,990,000. Boston and St. Louis got through 1914 with less than 1914 cost them. The former, which spent $160,000 upon elections in 1914, spent $4,000 less in 1916, while the latter cut the cost from $328,000 to $283,000. There is less than 20,000 difference between Boston and St. Louis in population; women vote at general elections in neither city; and yet elections cost one twice what they cost the other. Milwaukee gets along for less than $60,000, a condition which is explained as due to the use of voting machines. There is evidently room for standardization in election expenses.

BOOKS NEEDED

One of the mountain schools, which is doing its bit towards sending out useful and intelligent American citizens is Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn. Through a fire, it has recently suffered the loss of its library. Any of our readers who can spare volumes, are asked to remember those who are struggling to enter the temple of knowledge, often under difficulties. Let them send their best books, for where books are few, it is important that they should be the best. Please send, express prepaid, to Joseph Robinson, Librarian.

MASSACHUSETTS IN LUCK

The Massachusetts suffragists are fortunate in securing Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer as the head of their press work. In the whole country, there is hardly any other woman who has had so much experience in this particular line. Her ability is shown by the extent and excellence of the results that she gets. Her latest achievement was to make The New Southern Citizen more than self-supporting, in the course of two years, a record unparalleled, so far as we know, by any other suffrage publication. We bespeak for her a cordial welcome.

A. S. B.

"Women are in industry to stay," David C. Adie told the women of the Hennepin County Suffrage Association in a talk on "The Working Woman and the Vote," recently. "Women are not in industry to amuse themselves, they are there to live—they're on the bread and butter line."

The speaker said the war would change and strengthen the industrial position of women in this country as it had done in England, where it had lifted women completely over the industrial and social barrier, and placed them ahead of women of America industrially.

SOME BOOKS THAT ALL WILL ENJOY READING

"Harvest Moon"—By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Price $1.25.

This little volume is full of the pure and wonderful spirit of poetry. The tragedy of the war breathes through it, from the opening poem, giving its name to the book, in which the Harvest Moon and a Woman face each other, on opposite sides of a field heaped with dead and wounded, to the final "Offering:"

"To you, poor offering of a lowly cup,
My heart, here lifted up.
To you, and to the undying star-light shed
From your far-following hearts, O mothers of the dead,
O lovers of the dead, who died alone
For Life's bright sake!
For men unborn and far off stranger kin:
Storming the hells of hate, to climb and take
The morning heights unwon—
Where Life shall have its own;
Where Love shall have its own;
And freemen of all breath shall gather in
The harvest of the Sun.

It is rare good fortune for the world when a poet is born who combines the high mind, the far vision and the tender heart with an exquisite gift of poetic expression. Everyone of Josephine Preston Peabody's books is a thing for which to give God thanks.

"For Rent—One Pedestal"—By Marjorie Shuler. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, New York City. Price $1.05.

Every suffragist ought to invest in at least two copies of this book, one for pleasure and the other for propaganda. It is rich and rare and racy, a regular treasure-house of good laughs. Every woman who has either taken part in a suffrage campaign or sympathized with one will want to read it for her own sake, for the pure pleasure of it; and when she has read it, she will want to buy as many extra copies as she can afford, and pass them on, to make converts. For some persons who cannot be convinced by wisdom or argument, can be won over by fun: and it is impossible for anybody to read this account of one girl's campaign experiences without laughter. It is well written, and with such verisimilitude that the successive scenes seem to stand out visibly before us. Miss Shuler is to be congratulated upon a real achievement.

"A Little Book of Friends"—By Harriet Prescott Spoffard. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.25.

This delightful volume gives intimate personal sketches of nine gifted women, each well known to a large circle of friends in the last half of the Nineteenth Century, most of them now fading into forgetfulness—Annie Fields, Sarah Orne Jewett, Anne Whitney, Celia Thaxter, Gail Hamilton, Mary Louise Booth, Jane Andrews, Louisa Stone Hopkins, Rose Terry Cooke and Louise Chandler Moulton. The book is like a gallery of beautiful portraits, each painted with vivid force and delicate poetic feeling. Personal affection has enriched the coloring with an added warmth. The author prints on the opening page the lines:

"What are friends for, but to divine
Fairest and finest that we are,
And think in all our glances shine
The morning and the evening star!"

The subjects of most of these sketches, however, were really women of note, and Mrs. Spofford has rendered a genuine service in carrying on the knowledge of their lives and work to the new generation.

"The Way of the Wind"—By Eugenia Brooks Frothingham. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Price, $1.40 net.

This is a charming story, so touchingly told by a well known suffragist that it disproves once more the stupid old delusion that women who want to vote are lacking in tenderness and passion. It carries a doubtful moral; for the woman who marries a newly reformed drunkard takes a terrible risk, which she may have a right to run for herself, but hardly for her children. The wayward hero is made so lovable, however, that the reader cannot help rejoicing in the climax of the tale.

"The Western Reserve of Ohio, and Some of Its Pioneers, Places and Women's Clubs"—By Mrs. William G. Rose. Euclid Printing Company, Cleveland, O.

This book contains much interesting and valuable material concerning persons and events in the Western Reserve. There are sketches of many members of the Parmelee family, with a Parmelee genealogy accounts of the Ohio and Connecticut Land Companies, of the temperance movement in the last century, of Oberlin College and its achievements, with lives of Sallie Holly, Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Lucy Stone; a report of the Western Reserve Centennial, with some of the addresses; the life of William G. Rose, Mayor of Cleveland; sketches of noted women of the Western Reserve, including Jennie Doty, Sarah Knowles Bolton, Dr. Anna K. Scott, Mrs. S. M. Perkins, Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, Dr. Martha Canfield, Mrs. Emma B. Elliott, Mrs. M. B. Schwab and Mrs. Charles R. Miller; sketches of distinguished men, and accounts of the author's journeys and observations in different countries. There is an essay in favor of equal suffrage, and one by the Rev. Dan Bradley on college women's part in the winning of the west. He says: "The New England States have fewer women in college than California or Michigan, and Massachusetts has fewer than Colorado."

The book contains many interesting and little known facts, and will furnish valuable material for the future historian.

THE STORY OF TWO LUNCHEONS

Two Menus Show Difference Between Needless Expense and Economy

Speaking in Chicago the other day on woman's war activities, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., contrasted the way in which some men and some women approach the problem of the high cost of living. Quoting from the United States Secretary of Agriculture as to the men's way, she said:

"Ten men sat at dinner the other evening in Washington. It was a 'little informal dinner,' and they ate raw oysters on the shell; a rich clear-green turtle soup; freshly caught shad, with roe, garnished with potatoes and mushrooms and other trifles; broiled mushrooms, boned breast of guinea hen, grilled, with slices of Virginia ham; new asparagus; green peas; new potatoes; romaine salad, accompanied by a variety of choice cheeses; ice cream and fresh strawberries; and at the very end, a savory omelet.

"Having accomplished this feat, they had recourse to iced cordials and liqueurs to counteract possible ill effects of overeating. The comic relief to this dull spectacle was provided by their conversation. They discussed the high cost of living, the imminent famine in foodstuffs which they assumed to exist, and 'What can I do to help in this war?' They all had 40-inch chests and 48-inch waistlines, and were too old to enlist.

Answer in Wasted Food

"The answer to the question they were asking themselves and one another lay among the broken meats in the pantry from which their dinner was served. The cost of the unnecessary and wasted food at this one dinner was easily twenty-five dollars. This would have paid the monthly grocery bill of any one of hundreds of American families, or would have given twenty-five Belgian children the supplemental meals they require for one month."

An Efficiency Luncheon

"Twelve women," continued Mrs. Parks, "sat at luncheon in Chicago a week ago today. They represented 7,000,000 women included in the membership of the National Council of Women. The menu was simple—cream soup, chicken and ham sandwiches, salad and coffee. They discussed the high cost of living, the need of cooperation in the elimination of waste, thrift-teaching and increase of food supply. 'I learned a lesson in food economy from my laundress,' said Mrs. B., president of a large organization of women. 'Cook had boiled a ham. I expressed regret that the fat at the top of the pot must be wasted, when the government was especially emphatic in warning against waste of fats. "But sure, you do not throw out the pot-liquor?" questioned the laundress, and she proceeded to tell how her mother utilized the water in which a ham had been boiled. Following her directions, we had three excellent dishes on as many days from that pot-liquor. The first day, mixed vegetables, cut in small cubes and cooked in some of the liquor; the second day, a dumpling dinner, and on the third, as delicious a bean puree as I ever tasted. I am passing on, to groups of women, my lesson in thrift. We must not throw away fats as we once did.'

"Another told of a thousand bushels of seed potatoes secured from out-of-the-way farms by women who own automobiles. Later, the automobile teams will gather the surplus of vegetables and fruit which would otherwise be wasted, and will deliver to distributing points. Red Cross work was discussed, and the plans of organizations of women for war service will be standardized to a considerable extent by the exchange of ideas in this group of leaders over their simple luncheon."

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS OF THE JOURNAL

The first issue of The Woman's Journal appeared on January 8, 1870. The Salutatory, written by Julia Ward Howe, lays down principles that are as true today as when they were first written. She said:

"The New Year has just stepped across its threshold, and after it, clinging closely to its skirts, comes our new enterprise. We begin the year's work with the year, hoping that both may prosper. We have begun new years with this same vision of work and of usefulness, never quite realized. But the progress of time makes out tasks clearer to us, and we may say that never was work more joyous to us than that which at present stands ready to our hand.

"The cultivation of wide and tender relations with the being nearest to us in nature and sympathy, the removal of a thousand barriers of passion and prejudice, the leaping out of the whole heart of womanhood towards a new future, a future of freedom and of fullness—our prospectus shows us such things as these. To see them even in a dream is blessed, but these are of the prophetic dreams that enjoin their own fulfilment.

"We who stand beside the cradle of this enterprise are not young in years. Our children are speedily preparing to take our place in the ranks of society. Some of us have been looking thoughtfully towards the final summons, not because of ill health or infirmity, but because, after the establishment of our families, no great object intervened between ourselves and that last consummation. But these young undertakings detain us in life. While they need so much of care and of counsel, we cannot consent to death. And this first year, at least of our journal, we are determined to live through.

"The classic 'plaudite omnes' was looked for at the end of the drama. Our 'adjuvate omnes' comes more properly at the beginning. 'Call no man happy till he is dead,' said Solon, very wisely. But beginnings of life and works are greeted with congratulation because they open up new hopes and new chances. So we say to you, friends, that you may not indeed dare to call us entirely fortunate until our work shall have done its work. But fortunate we are in being able to make a beginning, and in this good fortune we ask you to rejoice with us. Be friendly to our babe. Inquire for it often, and when you have good things to share, send us some of them. A newspaper, you know, is not clever for nothing. It eats up silver, and gold, and brains. It is tended by tutelary devils who also must eat. Be mindful of this. The need and the hands willing to supply it being met and announced, do not suffer the want of material support to hinder the two from a helpful yoking together. So, help us, friends of men and women. Help us, you who from your larger or lesser means reserve always a certain proportion for the needs of humankind.

"We must not promise too much, but we may promise that the trust confided to us in the Woman's Journal shall be administered by us in the interests of humanity, according to our best understanding of them. As we claim admission to life in its largeness and universality, it will not become us to raise side issues and personal griefs. Too much labor lies before us to allow us time for complaints and criminations, were such utterances congenial to us. Our endeavor, which is to bring the feminine mind to bear upon all that concerns the welfare of mankind, commands us to let the dead past bury its dead. The wall of impotence becomes us no longer. We must work as those who have power, for we have faith, and faith is power. We implore our sisters, of whatever kind or degree, to make common cause with us, to lay down all partisan warfare and organize a peaceful Grand Army of the Republic of Women. But we do not ask them to organize as against men, but as against all that is pernicious to men and to women. Against superstition, whether social or priestly, against idleness, whether aesthetic or vicious, against oppression, whether of manly will or feminine caprice. Ours is but a new manoeuvre, a fresh phalanx in the good fight of faith. In this contest the armor of Paul will become us, the shield and breastplate of strong and shining virtue. And with one Scripture precept we will close our salutation. With sisterly zeal and motherly vigilance, 'Let brotherly love continue.'"

For almost 48 years, The Woman's Journal has tried to live up to these lofty ideals. Henceforward we look to see them still carried forward by The Woman Citizen.

During this half century, we have seen the birth and death of many suffrage papers, some of them well worthy to live, if their material means had been as great as their merit. The most long-lived of these younger sisters in the field of suffrage journalism was The Woman's Tribune, edited by Mrs. Clara B. Colby—first from Beatrice, Neb., then for many years from Washington, D. C., and finally from Portland, Oregon. That paper was the fruit of indefatigable labor and countless sacrifices on the part of its devoted editor. She was an able speaker and brilliant writer. She had no adequate financial backing, and mainly by her own exertions, feeding it, as it were, from the marrow of her own bones, she published it for about twenty years; and it contained much valuable material not to be found elsewhere. If any of our readers knows where a complete file of The Woman's Tribune is to be had, we should be glad of the information. If a monument is ever raised to those who have labored, sacrificed and suffered for the cause, Mrs. Colby's name should stand high upon the list.

Since 1870, we have seen women suffrage grow from a mustard seed into a mighty tree. In every campaign waged during these many years, The Woman's Journal has borne its part. Of the contributors to its first issue, all have now passed away except the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford. It was a brilliant list—Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry B. Blackwell, Kate N. Daggett, F. B. Sanborn, and others long gone into the skies. But the splendid young workers have come forward to fill up the ranks, and to carry the movement forward to victory. The history of The Woman's Journal has been inextricably intertwined with the history of the suffrage cause; and today that cause is nearing its triumphant end.

A. S. B.

MRS. CATT SAYS MUST READ PAPERS

Tells Suffragists It Is Crime Not to Take Organ of the Movement

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, urged everybody to subscribe for "The Woman Citizen." She said:

"I want you to understand how necessary it is that we all cooperate to make a success of our new venture in journalism. It will be now in form. The best thing about The Woman's Journal always was Alice Stone Blackwell, and she is to continue her wonderful editorials. Miss Rose Young, head of the Leslie Educational Bureau, who is to be editor-in-chief, has had a good deal of press experience, and also of suffrage press experience, in the New York campaign. She is the kind of suffragist who is willing to die for the cause. The paper will also have the editorial cooperation of the other members of the Leslie Educational Bureau—Mrs. Ida H. Harper, who looks after the editorials about woman suffrage in all important papers throughout the country, and has lately had correspondence with more than 1000 editors; Miss Mary Ogden White, who has had charge of the New York press work, a splendid woman, a walking encyclopedia of suffrage information (until lately we had only a few women who were suffrage encyclopedias, with Miss Blackwell at the head of the list); Miss Betty Graham, in charge of the exchanges; Mrs. Rose Geyer, in charge of the State correspondence; and Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd at the head of the data department. These are all paid by the Leslie Commission to do the work of the Educational Bureau, but incidentally, as part of that work, they will make The Woman Citizen. The Bureau will be maintained for at least two years.

"No suffrage paper pays for itself. Nobody knows how much good, hard, sacrificial money the Blackwells have spent on that paper in the past forty years. When we subscribed for a copy, we felt as if we were paying for what we got, but we were not, or there would have been no deficit. There have been legacies and bequests to The Woman's Journal, but I think it would be found on investigation that a lot of the money to keep it going came out of Miss Blackwell's own pocket.

"Of late the price of paper and everything else has gone up. To make The Woman Citizen will cost from $1.50 to $2 per year per copy. I, believing in a business basis for everything, was for putting up the price, especially as during the first year the Citizen will have to fill out the unexpired subscriptions of the Journal, the Voter and the National Suffrage News. But other members of the Leslie Commission thought differently; so, much against my will, we are going to let the price stand at $1.00 for the rest of this year, and see how things turn out. If the paper does not at least pay for itself (apart from the editorial service), there is something wrong either with the paper or with the suffrage movement.

"Some of the very stupid things that happen are done because the suffragists do not read our paper. Not long ago a prominent Southern woman asked Dr. Shaw if it were true that in some States women already voted. Two members of the Woman's Party went to the capital of a New England State, and asked women there to get up a luncheon for the Federal Amendment. Not until the luncheon was nearly over did those women find out that the organization for which it was got up was not the National Association. That could not have happened if they had read The Woman's Journal. Now, with the differences of policies and of methods that exists; it is a crime for any officer not to read our organ.

"The Woman's Journal has always been the organ of the suffrage movement, but it has not been the organ of our Association. In 1890, at the union of the two old organizations, the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association, I was present. The Woman's Journal had been the organ of the American and The Woman's Tribune of the National. Not wishing to discriminate, they did not adopt either paper as the organ of the National-American. From time to time our association has had as its organ something in the form of a bulletin of small circulation; but we could not push it.

"Miss Blackwell has always said, and so did her mother before her, 'Send along anything you want, and we will publish it,' but it was not quite the same thing. Now, with an organ to instruct and threaten, to persuade and to punish, the case ought to be different. Very expeditious service is sometimes needed. The argument of today is not the argument of last week. Conditions are constantly changing. Not for the sake of maintaining the paper—that does not matter—but for the sake of the work, and for the sake of keeping yourselves informed, it is absolutely necessary for you to take our organ. The business of the Leslie Commission is to pay the deficit; yours, in every district, is to get people to read the paper."

Announcement has been made that a number of civic bodies throughout the country have within the past few days responded to an appeal of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to support the policy of equal pay for equal work by women who take the places of men called to military duty.

LIBERTY BONDS AND BABY BONDS

The organization and publicity resources of the suffragists are being variously relied on in these times of trouble. Will they help now to float the Liberty Bond issue? Sure, they will. Prominent suffragists, Mrs. Catt among them, have been appointed to the new Woman's Federal Liberty Loan Committee, since which time requests for information as to the manner of subscribing, application for bonds through the Association, and other indications of a prompt response from suffragists, have come to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue. Comprehensive plans for reaching large and small investors are being sugested, one feature of which will be the purchase of a community bond by several small investors.

The idea of contributions to State and national organizations in the form of "Liberty Bonds" has a distinct appeal to the imagination of the suffragist of means. It is held that if there is anything in a name, they should prove mascots. "Buy a Suffrage Liberty Bond" is the new slogan heard in suffrage circles. Even where women buy the bonds as a private investment they like to do so through the suffrage organizations. One Pennsylvania woman sent a check for $1000 to the National American Woman Suffrage Association the other day, so that her bond purchase might be made through a suffrage agency.

Miss Jane Thompson has originated a novel scheme for bonding young America's future. She believes that the best way to insure the baby's future is to buy a baby bond. She points out that a war loan bond may be the means of affording a college education to the young hopeful, or it may establish a business career, or it may serve to endow a future home. With one eye on the birth registrations, Miss Thompson sends to parents a personal letter setting forth the terms of the loan and asking that the new citizen be given a chance to participate in the affairs of nations. The bonds come in denominations as low as $50, and may be subscribed in monthly payments, she explains.

HOST OF ORPHANS FACE STARVATION

Two Dollars a Month Will Keep One Child Alive—Need Is Appalling

"The committee for Armenian and Syrian relief is facing a situation no less appalling and, when unnerved, quite as impelling as that of Belgium," says W. Nesbitt Chambers, secretary of the New England committee.

"The appeal on behalf of Armenia and Syria is for more than 2,000,000 starving people, largely women and fatherless children, who look almost entirely to American benevolence for food and clothing and shelter, for the lack of which thousands have perished.

"The American committee has received and transmitted $3,000,000. The treasury reports that there are no funds in the treasury with which to respond to the request for aid, some of which are as follows:

"Consul Willoughby Smith of Tiflis, Russia, telegraphs: 'Appalling number of widows with dependent children. Majority will not be able to return to their homes at least for a year. Estimate 40,000 orphans here. Need for aid at this time greater than ever before. We need $1,000,000 for next 12 months.'

"From other districts have come such as these: 'Relief funds finished. Needs unprecedented. Require $100,000 this month.' 'In this district 100,000 look to us for daily bread.' 'Request committee to assume responsibility for 10,000 fatherless children at $2 per month per child.' 'The poor people for lack of funds are unable to buy the smallest amount of food necessary.'"

Contributions may be sent to Henry D. Forbes, National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

IOWA HOUSEWIVES LEARN ECONOMY

Suffrage Association Conducts Lecture Course and Food Demonstrations—

DUBUQUE, Ia.—The last six days have been "Thrift Week" in Dubuque. During the week hundreds of housewives have learned the best weapons for combating the high cost of living, through the lecture course given by the State Suffrage Association. Through the efforts of the Thrift Committee of the association, Miss Barnett of the Iowa State College, has given a series of talks and food demonstrations which have been free to everybody interested.

Hundreds of women have heard the explanation and description of household economics, food conservation, the law of supply and demand, elimination of waste, etc. The new cold packed system of preserving fruit and vegetables was taught, and thrift in clothing as well as food, explained.

Some of the most important ways of reducing food expense, as given by Miss Barnett, are:

Use more of the cheaper vegetables, as "greens," carrots, turnips, parsnips and rutabagas. Such vegetables are necessary when substituting rice and corn products for potatoes.

Use some drier fruits instead of factory canned—apples, peaches, apricots, prunes, raisins or figs. The former contain less water and more food material.

Use cheaper cuts of meat. Bacon ends are sold at reduction.

Use some nuts instead of meat. Peanuts are cheapest.

Use some cheese instead of meat. There is less waste in cheese.

Use other fats than butter for cooking (meat drippings, suet, chicken fat.)

CAMP MOTHER IDEA GETS SUPPORT OF MEN AND WOMEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Men as well as women are coming to the support of the camp mother idea, which originated in Kansas City a few weeks ago. The plan is to have a "mother" for every 250 men in every army camp in the country.

The women's organizations, including the D. A. R., V. D. C. and the Daughters of 112, have already unanimously indorsed the plan. The first move for similar action by the men was manifested among the members of the Rotary Club, who appeared to approve heartily.

The camp mother movement is spreading to other cities and in June in Washington a memorial will be presented to Congress asking the War Department to authorize its fulfillment.

PRESIDENT WILSON SEES A SUFFRAGE DELEGATION

Interviewers Elated Over Considerate Treatment Accorded Them—Wilson Says his Mind Is Still "To Let"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time since the war began, President Wilson received a suffrage delegation in the Green room of the White House on May 14. The chief magistrate pleased the visitors who called on him by saying that his mind is still "to let" on the question of universal suffrage by federal constitutional amendment, and that the question is constantly pressing on his mind for "reconsideration."

The delegation consisted of J. A. Hopkins, Progressive, of New Jersey; Dr. A. E. Rumley, Independent Republican, N. Y.; John Spargo, Socialist, Vermont; Virgil E. Hinshaw, Prohibitionist, Illinois, and Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, National Woman's Party, Washington.

After leaving the White House, Mr. Hopkins issued a statement saying:

"The results were highly satisfactory to the members of the delegation, upon whose mind the impression was created that the granting of suffrage to the women of the country was fast approaching. The question of its confirmation seemed to be largely a matter dependent upon the attitude of Congress.

"The President showed very warm interest in the subject of federal suffrage and great appreciation of the manner in which the delegation presented its argument. He said that the matter was one which was constantly pressing and that he would take the matter again under advisement."

Dr. Rumely was one of the delegation to the President. Dr. Rumely's paper, the New York Evening Mail, says:

"Universal women suffrage by federal enactment, the goal for which the women have been fighting for twenty years, is assured. The constitutional amendment is to be authorized by the present Congress, either during the existing special session, or at the regular session, which convenes in December.

"This was the message brought direct from the White House today by the committee of liberals which has just returned from Washington.

"After three-quarters of an hour spent with President Wilson in the first interview he has granted on the suffrage question since his second inauguration, the committee no longer holds any doubt as to the President's attitude.

"According to J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, who headed the delegation, the President said that, when the delegation had called upon him before, the suffragists were creeping toward their goal, while now they were going by leaps and bounds.

"He said there was no necessity for talking to him of the merits of suffrage to women, and that he believed in it, heart and soul. There was only one question in his mind on the subject now, he added, whether action should be taken by Congress at once or in the regular session, which meets in December.

"The President added that, because, perhaps, he was from the South, he still believed that suffrage for women by State enactment would be better, but that the moment there appeared to be a spontaneous demand for it in Congress, he would get behind it with all his power.

Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian

Offers the following lectures for the coming season:
Woman and the War; the Child in the Modern Community; Bergson's Philosophy and the Social Problem; The Artist Spirit and Social Reform; The Age of Chivalry; The Public and the "New Theater"; Henry George and the Single Tax; Neighborhood Recreation; The Settlement Idea; also the following lecture-recitals: Goethe, Browning, Morris, Masefield, Armenian Literature, Spanish-American Poetry.
Mrs. Papazian is Neighborhood and Recreation Secretary at the Civic Service House, 110 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. She has had varied experience in social settlements, school centers, community recreation work and other associated efforts, both in Canada and in the United States, and her professional training in the art of speaking qualifies her to impart the results.

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HOW TO WORK FOR SUFFRAGE IN AN ELECTION DISTRICT OR VOTING PRECINCT By Carrie Chapman Catt
"The Election District is the source of all political power, whether Federal or State . . . Especially it is important that a woman Suffragist should thoroughly understand the state legislature and be referred to the voters. The Election District then becomes the unit of working unit for our campaign . . . As the right pole in each Election District, we win or lose."

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TORONTO SUSTAINS INDUSTRIAL PLANNING EVEN DURING THE WAR

Harbor Commissioners Spend $24,000,000 on Docks, Ship Channels and Thirteen-Mile Boulevard — Housing is Handled by a Municipal Body

Just as Philadelphia is perhaps the most progressive American city from the point of view of comprehensive plans for future development, so Toronto is the most alert municipality in the Dominion of Canada. Now that the United States has entered the war it may seem to many people that all our national and local resources should be immediately directed into channels contributory to the war's taxation demands.

To Continue Planning

The story of Toronto's program for civic and industrial improvements will serve to counteract and discredit such a belief. Two years before the outbreak of the war in 1914, certain comprehensive planning projects were launched in the Ontario capital. These gripped the imagination of the citizens, who believed that such benefit would accrue to their city by the prosecution of these undertakings that, although some curtailment of the outlays necessary for the projects has resulted during the last thirty months, the plans have not by any means been abandoned.

The Harbor Commissioners

Nearly six years ago, public-spirited men in the province of Ontario caught the civic gleam so tersely expressed in Socrates's dialogue with Callicles. They determined to make Toronto, the provincial capital, a well-planned, prosperous industrial community, in which human beings might live in the fullest degree of health and happiness. The city's natural advantages, both its position on Lake Ontario and its excellent railroad connections, had attracted over 1400 manufacturing concerns even before improvements commenced. By an Act of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in May, 1911, the Toronto Harbor Commissioners were chosen, and this body was placed in control of the harbor and waterfront, with the primary object of inducing industries to locate in Toronto, and to provide them with every facility required by modern manufacturing conditions. The Harbor Commissioners form a public utilities corporation, and give their services to the citizens gratis, their duty being to develop the industrial and commercial life of the city.

Decrease Production Costs

The property being developed by the Commissioners as a location for factories is known as the Toronto Harbor Industrial District. This property lies immediately to the east of and fronts on Toronto Harbor, and the principal entrance to it is just one mile from the center of the financial and shopping section. No effort is being spared to establish in this district every convenience and facility known to man to decrease the cost of production and to increase ease of output. It is the aim of the commissioners to have every move, from the receipt of raw material to the arrival of the finished product at its destination, accomplished at the smallest cost and in the shortest time.

Reclamation of Land

Reclamation constituted a large part of the preliminary work in the district. To bring the land up to a proper height for an established building grade, 17,445,000 cubic yards of sand from the bed of Toronto Bay were pumped by powerful hydraulic dredges on to the chosen sites. The construction of a ship channel 6,800 feet long, 400 feet wide and 24 feet deep, terminating in a turning basin 1100 feet square; the erecting of permanent concrete docks along both sides of this channel, and the construction of a system of industrial railway sidings to be connected with the three Canadian transcontinental roads, were other huge undertakings of the Harbor Commissioners. Estimates made at the beginning of these ventures placed the cost at $11,000,000.

Any Balking?

Did the ratepayers of Toronto balk at this figure? Did they contend that it would be a huge amount spent with no great return in view on the horizon? No; they appreciated the truth that these improvements would give their city the best advertising imaginable, that manufacturers would fall over themselves in their haste to secure sites in Toronto, and that, as a result, real estate, savings bank deposits and the financial weal of the community as a whole would be materially aided.

Actual Progress Made

During 1914 and 1915, $2,500,000 was spent on reclamation and dock-building, and the Harbor Commissioners and the provincial government have made arrangements to carry the work to completion without interruption of any kind. Over two hundred acres have been filled in and graded and have been partly built on; a concrete dock 600 feet by 176 has been completed and is now being used for water shipments; and a channel known as the "North Slip" has been lined with docks on both sides and is now in operation. The box in another column shows the ultimate goal of achievement in the industrial district.

Factory Sites at Cost

The industrial district is in no way comparable to a private real estate exploitation. No attempt is made to reap large profits on the land being developed, since the cardinal idea is to upbuild the city generally by attracting manufacturers as one means toward that end. The city and commissioners desire only to secure sufficient returns from the properties to pay for the expense of construction and administration.

Railway Connections

The railway sidings in the district are connected only with the Grand Trunk, but will soon be joined with the lines of the two other roads. The Grand Trunk sidings have all been laid subject to an agreement under which the Harbor Commissioners retain the right to take them over at any time, and the commissioners have officially adopted the policy of controlling all the railroad sidings and all railroad movements within the boundaries of their property, in order that the railroad service shall be operated for the fullest advantage of the industries located on said property.

Water Transportation

The manufacturer in Toronto can ship by water during eight months of the year. Several lines call at the city, some steamers going east to Montreal and Quebec, through the St. Lawrence canals, others west through the Welland Canal and Great Lakes to Duluth. The Dominion government is now deepening both canal systems from 14 to 24 feet, so that soon any vessel drawing up to 24 feet of water will be able to enter Toronto Harbor from east or west. The development of Toronto Harbor provides for a depth of 24 feet alongside all docks, and the docks themselves are being so constructed that by means of additional dredging the depth of the water can be increased to 30 feet. Any vessel that can navigate the Great Lakes will find accommodations in the industrial district.

Cheap Power

The city-owned power plant and the Toronto Electric Light Company serve the industrial district by trunk lines. They derive their power from Niagara Falls, 40 miles to the south, over two high-class transmission lines, and the average rate for electrical energy in the city is $11 per horse-power per year. Even this low rate is subject to reduction, as the consumption of power for manufacturing purposes increases. Cheap power, economically and fairly distributed, is one of the best instigators of industry, private and municipal.

General Developments

Some years ago the Ontario Legislature conferred upon the city council of Toronto the right to spend annually for a term of five years for park lands and playgrounds a sum equal to one quarter of a mill on the total assessment and issue debentures therefor without a vote of the ratepayers. Under this act the park areas of the city have been greatly extended. More recently an act was passed enabling the city to lay down on a plan arterial diagonal highways to a distance of five miles outside the city limits, and to require land subdividers to provide the land for these roads through their properties without charge. Before subdividers may build houses, their plans have to be approved by the city.

The Harbor Industrial District is only one of the projects being carried out by the harbor commissioners. The entire work as planned is estimated to cost $24,190,088, and it is expected that it will be completed by 1921. The commissioners propose to build for the citizens a boulevard running across the lake front for a distance of 13 miles, protected from the waters of the lake by two strong sea walls; and in connection with this boulevard there will be a protected lagoon system of waterways across the entire waterfront, offering splendid facilities for small boats of all descriptions.

Municipal Housing Company

"Better housing has a far wider application than the abolition of the slums. It means better living conditions for the great throngs of wage-earners, and will bring with it a toning up of our whole social and industrial system. I agree with the statement that every (Canadian) workman of steady habits should be able to own his home. The advantage is as much to the States as to the individual, for the home must always be the starting point for strengthening and elevating the social conscience and the national life." These are the words of W. J. Hanna, who more than any other person was instrumental in securing the enactment by the Ontario Legislature of a bill that provides a way by which all the cities and towns of the province may solve the problem of providing houses for their people at moderate prices. Several important features of this legislation are worth noting:

1. The first is that where private initiative fails to provide an adequate supply of a pressing necessity (in this case houses), the Government, as representing the whole of the people, should and will lend its assistance to meet the need.

2. The desirability of leaving the administration of housing enterprises in the hands of specially constituted bodies.

3. In undertakings which by their nature create a value which is the direct result of Government cooperation, such value (after providing for the repayment with interest of the private capital employed) shall belong to and be employed for the benefit of those cooperating.

Soon after the passing of this legislation the City Council, by a practically unanimous vote, authorized the guarantee of bonds to the value of $850,000 for the purpose of the company upon the basis of $150,000 being furnished by the company. The Provincial Board of Health soon gave its approval of this city by-law, which legalized its operation without a vote of the citizens.

Accommodate 250 Families

In a letter to The Woman's Journal, the secretary of the Toronto Housing Company says:

"Our housing undertaking began five years ago, and while its progress has been hampered by the war, we are now housing 250 families under conditions highly praised by housing experts of America and England. We operate under an act of the Legislature which enables the city to guarantee our bonds up to 85 per cent of the value of our properties."

This brings out the fact that this Toronto housing is municipal to a large extent, and not undertaken by a private concern, such as the Norton Company's subdivision in Worcester, Mass. While housing activities started by private interests are to be heartily commended, it is really only as the city itself becomes interested in good homes that the problem will begin to be handled efficiently and democratically.

Toronto's Great Program

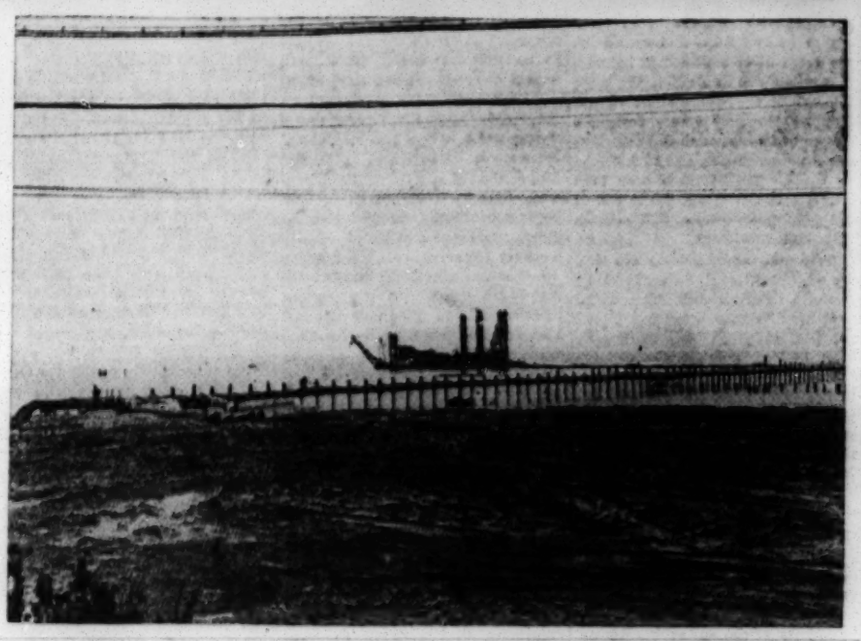
The Toronto Harbor Industrial District expects to have the following advantages to offer manufacturers by 1921:

646 acres of factory sites.
235 acres of streets and railway reservations.
139 acres of waterways.
30 miles of public roadways varying from 75 to 175 feet in width.
30 miles of railway sidings under control of the Harbor Commissioners.

Toronto is to have also a
New Union Station to cost $2,000,000.
Waterworks extention, now under construction.
Enlargement of the city filtration plant.
An asphalt plant, for the making of paving materials at reasonable cost.

BULKHEADS READY FOR CONCRETE WALL, NORTH SLIP

HYDRAULIC DREDGE RECLAIMING LAND AT MOUTH OF HUMBER



Passage from the Gorgias, by Plato, on "Civic Integrity"

SOCRATES: Must we then so endeavor to cultivate the city and the citizens that we may make the citizens themselves as good as possible? For without this, as we discovered before, it is no advantage to confer any other benefit upon them, unless the mind of those who are about to receive either great riches, or dominion, or any other power, be upright and good. Shall we lay this down as being so?

CALLICLES: Certainly, if it is more agreeable to you.

SOCRATES: If therefore, Callicles, when setting about some public works, we were to exhort one another to works of architecture, as to very large buildings of walls, or docks or temples, would it be necessary that we should consider and examine ourselves, first, whether we are skilled or not in the art of architecture, and from whom we have learned it? Would this be necessary or not?

From "Natural Law in the Spirit World," by Henry Drummond—Being a Consise Exposition of the Basic Principle of City Planning

"The development of any organism in any direction is dependent on its environment. A living cell cut off from air will die. A seed-germ apart from moisture and an appropriate temperture will make the ground its grave for centuries. Human nature, likewise, is subject to similar conditions. It can only develop in presence of its environment. No matter what its possibilities may be, no matter what seeds of thought or virtue, what germs of genius or of art, lie latent in its breast, until the appropriate present itself the correspondence is denied, the development discouraged, the most splendid possibilities of life remain unrealized and thought and virtue, genius and art, are dead."

SCHOOL REPUBLICS GAINING GROUND

New Massachusetts School Law Provides for Training in the Duties of Citizenship

The school republic idea is being successfully used in the Wendell Phillips Grammar School on Beacon Hill, Boston. Some time each week is set aside for practical instruction in civics. It can hardly be called instruction, however, as the pupils take part in miniature administrative units, and thus gain their knowledge of municipal and State affairs by actual procedure.

The City Council Meets

A meeting of the Gillville City Council, the "republic" name of one of the 14 rooms in the Wendell Phillips School, demonstrated to me how the plan works out. The teacher simply said that a meeting of the city council would be in order. Two boys came forward from their seats and took chairs on the teacher's platform, behind his desk. One of them, the president of the council, gavel in hand, managed the meeting. He called for the minutes of the previous meeting, which were read by the clerk of the council. Then the business of the calendar opened. A councilman rose and offered a resolution to the effect that every member of the council should save up a dime to help pay for a moving-picture machine which has been installed in the basement of the building. After discussion of the resolution, it was voted by a show of hands to adopt that financial method. Another resolve purported to have all the bills introduced before the council numbered consecutively, so that the clerk might be enabled to read them to the members in order of priority.

The Municipal Court

The teacher sat right alongside the two boys at the desk, and offered suggestions when they were, for a moment, at a loss as to just what the correct procedure was. This is necessary, and corresponds with the duties of the faculty in a law school and attorneys in an ordinary court of law. The boys seemed perfectly familiar with such terms as "table the bill," "throw out the measure," "I call for a new vote," and similar aldermanic expressions.

A short session of the municipal court followed, the judge and clerk of the court taking their places before the class. The clerk read a charge against one of the pupils, and the judge summoned him to step up to the desk. The judge then said, "You have heard the charge. Are you guilty or not guilty?" The defendant pleaded guilty, but the sentence was temporarily suspended. The next case involved an attack by two boys on a third. The accused pleaded not guilty. The judge asked both parties to produce witnesses. These appeared in turn and gave their testimony. The judge decided against the defendants and imposed a light penalty.

The City Charter

Each room in the school constitutes a separate municipality. Each city has its charter (see Mr. W. L. Gill's "The Boys' and Girls' Republic") and elective and appointive officers. Those elected are a mayor, a judge, president of the common council, a city clerk, a clerk of the court, a clerk of the common council, three legislators to sit in the State administrative body, and one congressman to represent each city in the federal branch. The appointed officers are health and traffic supervisors, a librarian and an athletic commissioner. The charter follows the typical form of a city charter, but is adapted to the special needs and conditions of this school and community.

State Branch

Each State government is composed of all the classes in one grade. There is a governor, three legislators from each classroom in the grade, and a state secretary, all elected, and in addition certain other officers chosen by the governor. The duties of the state government are the general care of all grade work and conduct; the giving of an entertainment in the assembly hall, the creation and maintenance of normal rivalry between the classes of the grade; team work in outside improvements, and arranging for athletics at the Charlesbank playground.

Finally, to coordinate and unify the work of the State administrations, is the federal branch. This is constituted by 14 congressmen, one from each city, a president and vice-president, who presides. The appointed officials are the chief justice, attorney-general, secretary of state, the national treasurer, chief marshal and a chief athletic commissioner. The federal congress meets every Thursday afternoon. The president of the republic is only present when bills he takes an especial concern in are being acted upon. After the reading of the roll, the vice-president takes his chair and the law-making begins. The duties of the federal branch are similar to those of the State organizations, only on a broader scale.

This movement is not only local in the State of Massachusetts, but is national and international, many governments in every part of the world having taken action toward its general adoption.

Mr. Wilson Gill, the Originator

Wilson L. Gill, LL.B., the originator of the school republic idea, began his work in a New York City public school in 1897. The children of a schoolroom are made citizens of a republic, which may have the form of a village, town, county, city or like form. This little republic, without detracting from the teacher's authority, is given legislative, executive and judicial power. The children are given to understand that there can be no thoroughly successful citizenship except that based on the practice of the Golden Rule, which must be interpreted as meaning not only that they must be honest, kind and just, but also clean in every respect, including their language and conduct. They legislate in relation to their own conduct, and elect officers at short intervals to enforce their laws, and others to adjudicate difficulties. The organization is simple, with only three officers or more, developed according to circumstances.

Mr. Gill was general supervisor of moral and civic training for the War Department in Cuba during the American occupation, and he found that his republic idea worked extremely well there. In 1912 the system was adopted by the United States Bureau of Education, and is used successfully in every government school in Alaska. The Washington-Allston School in Boston has used the method for the past 15 years.

What Massachusetts Has Done

An enactment passed by the unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature and the Governor's signature in April brings a new practical advance in the educational policy of the State. By it "training in the duties of citizenship" is made compulsory in all the public schools. Several patriotic and educational societies united in asking for the passage of this law. It opens the way for the introduction of the republic idea on a large scale.

The Gill Civic Legion

There has just been organized, and incorporated under a State charter, an agency aiming to assist the school authorities in complying with the new law. It is called the Gill Civic Legion. Among the officers and councillors are J. Weston Allen, Charles Sumner Bird, Howard L. Blackwell, Harry D. Cabot, Francis E. Clark, George W. Coleman, George Brewster Gallup, Wilson L. Gill, Livy S. Richard, Thomas Munroe Shepherd, George F. Willett, Fitch A. Winchester and Addison L. Winship.

The purpose of the legion, as set forth in its charter, is to promote the more practical training of children in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and for the further purpose of furnishing moral and financial support to enable Dr. Gill to introduce moral and civic training into the schools. School committees should do their part. Some day the State will provide the funds necessary for supervising this work, reasonably and efficiently.

BABIES' MILK TO BE DISCONTINUED

Nathan Straus Denounces Attitude of the New York Officials

Nathan Straus has announced that he has to give up his work of supplying pasteurized milk to New York's poor, an activity to which he has devoted much of his fortune and many years of his life. To it physicians have ascribed, in large part, the remarkable decrease in infant mortality.

"I am taking this step regretfully," asserted Mr. Straus, "because of the shameful way I have been treated by the city officials of New York. They have refused me cooperation, refused me assistance of every kind, and have not treated me even with common courtesy when I sought to make arrangements for continuing my work this summer."

Mr. Straus was speaking to members and guests of the National League for Women's Service at the home of Miss Anne Morgan.

After various addresses had been made, and after the finance committee had reported that they had been able to raise only $30,000 of the $100,000 needed for the support of the league, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken told of small sums given by poor waitresses in hotels, and said:

"The women of the country have helped us and now we want the men to give. We went to a man who has given $250,00 for a picture, and he would not give us a cent for our work."

Mr. Straus then criticized severely the failure of many rich New Yorkers to contribute in proportion to their means. He said:

"You have just mentioned the names of persons who gave $1000 each to this league; they have made millions out of the war. If a man gives $250,000 for a picture, he ought to give as much to aid in carrying on the war.

"One of my friends told me of a man who paid $200 for two chairs. I would like to cushion those chairs for him. You must shame such persons into giving money — you women must shame them into giving! Where I give $1000, those people could give thousands, but they don't do it. I have given up my horses and my yacht, and my house in Seventy-second Street is for sale for the benefit of the war-sufferers—you can see the sign on it today."

Mr. Straus then referred to the treatment he had received from Park Commissioner Cabot Ward after his request for use of a part of certain parks for milk stations for the poor. He said he could no longer afford to maintain his milk stations for needy babies.

"Park Commissioner Ward has behaved shamefully toward me," he said. "You would think I was asking alms when I go to ask for a place for a milk station in a park. I do not think I shall carry on the work any longer.

"My laboratories in Thirty-second Street cost me $100,000. If you ladies will take them off my hands, I will give them to you for nothing, and also give you $25,000 to run them."

Of the $500 collected at the meeting for the work of the league, $250 was given by Mr. Straus.

WOMEN AND THE FOOD CRISIS
From the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Herbert C. Hoover's message to the women of the United States to rise to the emergency for the preservation of the nation's foodstuffs, and his declaration that the "women of America really control American food consumption," needs rapid translation into concrete acts. Such organizations as the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Suffrage Societies may aid at once in overcoming a waste that annually rises to $750,000,000. This is the waste, not only of household extravagance, but of supplies of foodstuffs at their source of production.

Not the so-called staple crops but the vegetable crops of the farm gardens, the small fruits and the production of orchards supply four-fifths of the national dietary. Last year millions of tons of these products, so necessary for variety in our diet, rotted in the gardens and the orchards for lack of means of canning and preserving. Would it be too much to ask the women of the cities to enter into an effective arrangement with the women of the small towns and in the rural districts, whereby they supply from the cities the cans, fruit jars and sugar for preserving, while the women and boys and girls of the farms and villages buckle to for the production of an enormous crop of home vegetables and small fruits?

The women's organizations are already in being. They can marshal the boys and girls of the schools into the outlying districts, both to aid in the growing of vegetable gardens and in the canning and preserving "bees" which should follow the increased production. Once assured that production beyond home needs will be utilized, the housewives of the rural districts will not be slow to increase the areas given up to intensive garden tillage. It will be doubly cheering to them to be assured on the high authority of Mr. Hoover that no more important service can be rendered the nation today and the cause of our European Allies than this which lies immediately within their power.

WOMEN'S HOURS REMAIN THE SAME

BOSTON, Mass.—By a rollcall vote of 20 to 11, the Massachusetts Senate has referred the 58-hour week for women and children measure to the next Legislature. Senator Hobbs of Worcester (who moved reference) pointed out that the bill would not become effective until January 1, 1919, even if passed now.

An amendment moved by Senator Beck of Chelsea to have the bill become effective January 1, 1918, was rejected, 10 to 16.

The House had been favorably included toward the 50-hour week bill.

BAPTISTS DECIDE AGAINST WOMEN AS DELEGATES

Sudden Offer of Women's Rights Amendment in Southern Religious Convention Startles Those Present —Question of Women Delegates Deferred Till 1918

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Robert R. Coleman of Dallas aroused keen interest at the convention of the Southern Baptist churches held here May 18, by suddenly offering for adoption a proposed amendment to the constitution making women eligible as delegates to the convention.

Dr. Porter of Lexington, Ky., opposed the amendment, declaring its sponsor was proposing, with only 11 minutes' time available for discussion, to overturn a provision of the constitution which had stood for 72 years. He moved to table the amendment. Numerous advocates of woman's rights as delegates sprang up and a heated debate developed. When put to a vote Dr. Porter's motion to table the amendment was lost, 328 to 249. A motion by N. W. P. Bacon, Sparta, Miss., to refer the amendment to a committee to report at next year's convention, was carried.

NEW MONTANA LAW

HELENA, Mont.—Montana has been added to the growing list of States that limit the hours of labor for women workers to eight per day. At the recent session of the Legislature such a law was enacted. It is the result of the efforts of the organized labor movement of the State, both men and women putting forth great effort to pass it.

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